

Report attacks White House misuse of power

Blame laid on Reagan for arms scandal

- The US Congress report on the Iran-Contra affair laid the blame on President Reagan and his advisers
- Eight Republican members of the congressional committee refused to sign the report they called 'hysterical'
- The report was seen in Washington as a devastating indictment of Mr Reagan's style of Government
- The committee said the issue of charges was a matter for the courts but issued 27 proposals for an intelligence overhaul

From Michael Biayon, Washington

The final report of the congressional Iran-Contra committee lays the blame for America's biggest scandal since Watergate squarely on President Reagan, whom it accuses of failing in his constitutional duty to uphold the law.

"The ultimate responsibility for the events in the Iran-Contra affair must rest with the President," it says. "If the President did not know

what his National Security Advisers were doing, he should have."

The long-awaited 690-page report of the joint Senate and House of Representatives investigating committee is a devastating indictment of Mr Reagan's style of government, of his former key advisers and of a Government which it says disdained the law, deceived the Congress, misused its powers and undermined the principles of American democracy.

However, eight of the Republican members of the committee refused to sign the report, which they called "partisan and hysterical" in its conclusions.

They also insisted that there had been no systematic breaking of the law nor administration-wide dishonesty, and issued their own dissenting view and report.

But even the majority report does accept President Reagan's public statements

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that he did not know of the diversion of Iran arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan Contras. But this did not affect the issue of his responsibility, it says.

"The President created or at least tolerated an environment where those who did know of the diversion believed with certainty that they were carrying out the President's policies."

It was the policy of President Reagan, not an isolated decision by Rear-Admiral John Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser, nor Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, his aide, to sell arms secretly to Iran and to maintain the Contras "body and soul", the report emphasizes.

The facts about his advisers' pursuit of a covert operation, their lying, shredding of documents and cover-up of their actions, had been on the public record for months.

"The actions of those individuals do not comport with the notions of a country guided by law. But the President has yet to condemn their conduct."

The sharply-worded summary of the report all but calls President Reagan a liar.

Listing what he told the public about the arms sales, the shooting down of a CIA-chartered plane in Nicaragua, the trading of arms for hostages and the signing of presidential intelligence findings, it concludes, "all of these statements by the President were wrong."

US policy, the report says, was made by a "cabal of the zealous", who believed a right cause justified any means, including lying to the Congress.

"In a constitutional democracy, it is not true, as one official maintained, that 'when you take the king's shilling, you do the king's bidding'." The idea of monarchy was rejected here 200 years ago, and since then the law - not any official or ideology - has been paramount. For not instilling this precept in his staff, for failing to take care that the law reigned supreme, the Presi-

dent bears the responsibility."

The mordant report, written with clarity, precision and controlled anger, does not reveal much new about the scandal, which it calls complicated and "profoundly sad" for America. It admits that after taking evidence from 500 witnesses and analysis of 300,000 documents, the full truth may never be known.

And although it repeatedly points to deception, underhand dealing and financial irregularities, it says the question of guilt or criminal intent by any individuals was a matter for the independent counsel and the courts.

However it criticizes especially Colonel North, whom it called the "central figure" at the operational level; the late William Casey, the CIA Director, who promoted the concept of an extra-legal covert organization; and Mr Edwin Meese, the Attorney-General whose "lapses" in delaying the sealing of Colonel North's office and failing to question Admiral Poindexter, "placed a cloud" over his investigation.

It firmly clears Vice-President George Bush of responsibility, saying there was no evidence he knew of the diversion, nor could anyone recall his views at meetings on the Iran initiative.

The White House began playing down the report's significance even before it was issued. Mr Martin Fitzwater, the spokesman, said there was



really nothing new in it. "The only thing is the subjective conclusions of the committee members, and they are split."

President Reagan would be briefed on the report by the White House counsel, Mr A. B. Calverhouse. Mr Fitzwater emphasized that it showed Mr Reagan did not know of the diversion of funds.

Senator Daniel Inouye, the Democratic chairman of the Senate committee, said in presenting the report it was time to put the Iran-Contra affair behind the nation. But the lessons must endure. The report was "fair, balanced and comprehensive". While some would criticize it for going too far, others would say it did not go far enough. "In fact, it goes only where the facts have led."

The report's recommendations are modest, as its authors said there was nothing fundamentally wrong with the system of government nor the soundness of US constitutional processes: the scandal arose from the way those in power had behaved.

It made 27 proposals in all, dealing with the issuing of covert operations "findings", the functions of the NSC, consultation with Congress, and the overseeing of intelligence operations.

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Mr Reagan facing the limelight in Washington yesterday after the report was issued.

Schemes for long-term jobless to be merged

By Ronald Faux, Employment Affairs Correspondent

The Government is to combine all existing schemes for the long-term unemployed into one unified programme.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, announced yesterday.

The new scheme will come into operation next September and will be open to any adult who has been jobless for more than six months. It will absorb five unemployment schemes, including the Community Programme and the controversial new Job Training Scheme.

Its budget of £1.5 billion will not include any new money but the Government expects that by more efficient use of resources, funding will cover an incentive allowance for people joining the scheme. The level of allowance is to be fixed after consultation with the Manpower Services Commission, which will run the scheme.

At a press conference last

night Mr Fowler described the changes in help for the unemployed as a substantial reform. The new programme will offer up to 12 months of training.

He said the unemployed would now have two gateways to help: the Youth Training Scheme for school leavers and

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 the new programme for the over-18s which has yet to be named. There would be individual assessment and counselling by a training agent.

Mr Fowler said there was no reason why the new scheme should not reach its target of 600,000 trainees relatively quickly. He said the present community programme discriminated against the family man with children.

The new programme would involve employers and a range of other organizations, includ-

ing chambers of commerce, voluntary and training bodies. Managing agents now in the community programme and the JTS would, he hoped, play a full part.

The new programme is aimed to provide practical training which would give the unemployed the skills to secure a job.

The theme of the change would be to provide training through life, although it is not yet clear whether anyone who has completed a one-year programme, which will include practical work experience, and who will not return to work will be allowed to return for further training.

At present 228,000 trainees are enrolled with the community programme and only 25,000 with the new job training scheme which has fallen far below its targets. Present budgets for the community programme and new JTS amount to more than £1.25 billion.

Negotiations with IRA denounced

Kinnock attacks Livingstone

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday savagely denounced Mr Ken Livingstone and his views on Ireland, warning his parliamentary party that a British withdrawal was a recipe for spreading the slaughter to Britain.

The Labour leader launched a scathing and comprehensive critique of the former GLC leader's suggestion that the Provisional IRA would succeed in driving Britain from Northern Ireland and that negotiations should begin aimed at a withdrawal and the establishment of a united Ireland.

He described the Provisional IRA, the military wing of Provisional Sinn Féin, with whom Mr Livingstone has links, as "armed gangsters, corrupters and racketeers" who ruled by fear because they had guns.

Without actually naming Mr Livingstone once during his speech, Mr Kinnock said: "You don't negotiate with

those people. If you negotiate with the IRA, they would intensify the violence until they got what they wanted."

Mr Livingstone was not at a private meeting of the parliamentary Labour party to hear his leader's anger erupt into an unscripted and at times ferocious attack.

Mr Kinnock said it was "facile" for people to say fragments in rubble from the Enniskillen Remembrance Sunday massacre showed that the Provisional IRA used an electronic timer to trigger the bomb which exploded exactly when it was set to do so, the Army said yesterday.

Britain should get out to end the violence and said: "Deserting Northern Ireland would not stop slaughter. It would spread slaughter in Northern Ireland, in the Republic and in mainland Britain. Anyone who really wants to understand the agony should get

that straight, whatever else they get twisted."

He ridiculed those who made "a leap of logic" by equating Northern Ireland with colonialism, saying that they showed a "fundamental, permafrost" ignorance.

"They say: 'Negotiate with the IRA'. Anyone would think that the IRA is a liberation army. It is not. They, like the other paramilitaries, are a few hundred armed gangsters who commit political atrocities and spend the rest of their time in graft, corruption and protection rackets, ruling by fear because they have got the guns."

Mr Kinnock's speech was met with applause and no one at the meeting spoke in support of Mr Livingstone or defended his views on Ireland.

The leader's attack was seen as a further bid by Mr Kinnock to widen the gulf between the hard and soft left in the party.

Steroid gang turn UK into major 'depot'

The Times reveals crucial role in smuggling ring

By John Goodbody, Howard Foster and Tony Dawe

A significant cell in a multi-million pound international drugs racket was destroyed at Leicester Crown Court yesterday when a company executive and a police employee were jailed for supplying "incredibly dangerous" muscle-building drugs.

A Times inquiry into the black market trade in hormone drugs has established that Britain has become a major staging post for their supply on the world market. It has also revealed that British dealers were supplying a £40-million American network, masterminded partly by David Jenkins, the former British Olympic medal winner.

The lucrative trade has a supply trail which stretches across Europe, the US and India.

Investigations into the illegal marketing of hormone drugs have uncovered people suspected of involvement in hard drugs, prostitution and protection rackets.

A source of concern is evidence showing that teenagers - some as young as 14 - are injecting themselves with muscle-building drugs in their eagerness to join the growing "body-beautiful" fashion.

To satisfy an increasing demand, Britain has become a major supplier of the drugs, and a Department of Health official confirmed that thousands of athletes and body builders are "swallowing the pills like Smarties".

They are prepared to risk possible tumours, heart effects, sterility and other side-effects to improve their performance. Ignoring these dangers, a number of main dealers - no more than a dozen - supply drugs to about 400 "sub-contractors".

They in turn supply tens of thousands of clients through post office box numbers and some of the mushrooming number of gyms and fitness centres.

The British market has boomed because of loopholes in the law which make it illegal for anyone except a licensed pharmacist to sell steroids, but perfectly legal for individuals to possess them for their own use. Under-policing allows the boom to continue.

The battle to destroy the network is being waged by three retired police officers working for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Financial restraints have prevented them from exploring Britain's international supply routes; they even have difficulty in obtaining

permission to make international telephone calls and have no more powers of arrest than the ordinary citizen.

Nevertheless, they have managed to seize £500,000 worth of illegal steroids during an 18-month investigation throughout the country. Yesterday's case at Leicester was achieved only after two officers in their fifties managed to hold on to a 16-stone defendant as he fought to escape with incriminating evidence.

Inquiries by The Times indicate that at least 16 trips are made to Europe each

Dealers jailed 3
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 Harmful side-effects 3

month by couriers acting for the main dealers in Britain. Hotel foyers, car parks and railway platforms in France, Holland, Italy and Belgium are used as exchange points.

The couriers run little risk if stopped by British Customs, for they can claim the steroids are for their personal use or are being imported for future export. One dealer was stopped by Customs officers this year when he brought into Britain drugs worth £28,000 on the black market.

He originally claimed that they were for his personal use and were worth only £600. But Customs impounded the drugs and established their real value. They tipped off the DHSS and an investigation was started, but the dealer has since disappeared.

The Times has followed one hormone drugs trail to the Dutch frontier town of Hulst. It is the base for Benny van Meelen, aged 42, a former champion body builder and key supplier of steroids, according to several sources in Britain.

He used to be an agent for Tropicana World, a health food company based in Birmingham, and called his franchise in the Netherlands "Tropicana Sport". Mr David McInerney, managing director of Tropicana World, told The Times that he had terminated Mr van Meelen's franchise after receiving reports from The Netherlands that he was involved in anabolic steroid dealing.

Another dealer, known to The Times but who cannot be named for legal reasons, said: "Everyone in the trade knows Benny. He is the man you had to go and see to get the stuff."

Mr Glyn Thomas, who runs

Continued on page 3, col 7

7,500 TSB investors lose shares

By Our City Staff

The TSB Group yesterday announced that 3.6 million of its shares were reverting to the company because 7,500 shareholders had failed to pay second instalments in September. A further 10 million shares - some 5,000 shareholders - are being investigated in the hope of tracking down more investors who have not paid.

London share prices rose in the morning "on hopes of agreement on cutting the US budget deficit but fell back as talks stalled again. The FT-SE 100 index closed up only 3.6 points at 1,663.7. Wall Street was slightly lower by mid-session.

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 Gains challenge, page 25
 US budget deal, page 25
 Stock market, page 26

'Many trapped' in Tube fire

Emergency services were last night attending a fire at King's Cross Underground station in London. A Fire Brigade spokesman said a number of people were thought to be trapped.

IN PART 2 BP stake

The Kuwait Investment Office, which invests Kuwaiti oil profits, confirmed that it has paid £500 million to build a 10.6 per cent stake in BP this week.

Cup backing

Courage, the brewers, may be interested in a £10m sponsorship deal with the Football Association which would involve the FA Cup being commercially backed for the first time. Page 48

Portfolio Gold

● There is £8,000 to be won in The Times Portfolio Gold competition today, double the usual amount because there was no winner yesterday.
 ● Portfolio list, page 33.

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Philby on television, with tea and a cardigan

From Christopher Walker, Moscow



Kim Philby, aged 75, the British traitor and long-time Moscow resident, was seen for the first time in many years by Western correspondents here yesterday in a video recording of a four-minute broadcast which first appeared last month on local television in the Baltic republic of Latvia.

The short film, a copy of which has now reached Moscow, was made while Philby was in Latvia taking part in a longer television series on the history of the KGB called *Igra* (The Game). As The Times has reported, this is scheduled to be

screened after its completion later next month.

The video clip showed a grey-haired Philby looking much older than when last seen, dressed in a tweed jacket and brown cardigan and wearing a striped tie.

Sitting at a desk with a cup of tea in front of him, he spoke in English with a dubbed Latvian commentary about the alleged use of Latvian émigrés by Western intelligence services.

Western diplomats said that the film was linked with an intensive Soviet propaganda campaign against Latvian nationalism mounted in the run-up to yesterday's anniversary of

the proclamation of Latvian independence on November 18, 1918. It was incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940.

A Latvian television spokesman told The Times that Philby would be playing a relatively minor role in the finished version of *Igra*.

Philby, who was described in the programme's commentary as "a legendary figure", claimed that the Latvian legation in London after the Second World War had been used as a channel for espionage against Soviet Latvia, and said that similar activities had been directed against other Soviet nationalities.



Philby at the time of his defection

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NEWS SUMMARY

Aids vaccine test for Zaire troops

The first large-scale test on humans of a vaccine against the Aids virus may be made on 1,000 troops of Zaire's army, if President Mobutu agrees, according to a Thames Television programme being shown tonight (Pearce Wright writes).

The programme, *Aids in Africa*, says the soldiers, who show no signs of Aids virus infection, would be given a vaccine developed by Professor Daniel Zagury, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. Another group would be injected with a placebo. The test comes after chimpanzees immunized with the vaccine produced protective antibodies in their bloodstream that could neutralize the human immunodeficiency virus, HIV, which causes Aids.

● Trent regional health authority has told doctors that they may have to give up work if they have been infected by the Aids virus, or developed the full disease.

Fast loans warning

The National Consumer Council called yesterday for safeguards to protect borrowers from "instant" loan advertisements which could cost them their homes.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim-Barnes, chairman, warned people tempted to take out loans secured on their homes: "You might end up losing the roof over your head."

The council says all advertisements should state the fees charged and warn of the dangers of defaulting. Loans should not be made to people who clearly could not repay.

Death report studied

Results of a post-mortem examination on the exhumed body of Mrs Diana Carson, the wife of a former British naval diplomat in the Bahamas, are being studied by the Portsmouth coroner and detectives.

A police investigation was ordered last week into the death of Mrs Carson, aged 48, after Captain Christopher Carson was expelled from the Bahamas. The Bahamian government said that he would face charges over the death if he stayed.

Mrs Carson drowned in the swimming pool of the couple's home in Nassau on October 9.

Bogarde has stroke

Dirk Bogarde (right), the actor and director, was recuperating in hospital yesterday after a slight stroke.

The actor, aged 66, fell ill at his London home on Monday evening and was taken to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, where he was believed to be suffering from slight paralysis on one side. He was expected to leave in a couple of days.

● Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, was discharged from Parkside Hospital yesterday and is convalescing at his nearby home in Wimbledon, south-west London.



Prison party protest

Prison officers who discovered an inmates' drinks party at Ford Open Prison, near Arundel, West Sussex, and confiscated quantities of alcohol are threatening industrial action unless they get more staff to stop contraband.

Mr Eddie Lattrell, of the Prison Officers' Association, said yesterday that the prison was so grossly understaffed that random searches for drugs and drink were a thing of the past. "There are large quantities of drugs in the prison."

He said his 101 members at Ford had voted for industrial action but he was awaiting a response from the Home Office before making a move.

Prince seeks community service period for all

By David Walker

The Prince of Wales yesterday called for all young people to take part in a compulsory period of national community service.

The Prince said it would make positive use of unused energy that could turn into anti-social behaviour.

He said the idea of civilian national service should not be "swept under the carpet each time it is raised because there is a chorus of criticism from a vociferous minority".

He suggested that the Economic and Social Research Council, a government agency which promotes sociological and related academic work, should produce a feasibility study of his idea.

Mrs Suzanne Reeve, the Civil Servant who administers the council, said it would be examining the idea.

Prince Charles set out his thinking in a foreword to an Economic and Social Research Council newsletter which reported on recent evidence about the attitudes and

life-styles of young people living in Liverpool, Swindon, Kirkcaldy, and Sheffield.

Among the academic contributions, Professor Frank Coffield, of Durham University, said more than 12 million youngsters aged between 16 and 19 in Britain and other West European countries were facing a "crisis of exclusion".

He added: "They are being excluded from the economic, social and political lives of their communities."

Prince Charles picked up the theme, arguing that the

human potential of young people was being wasted at a time when there was much they could do in caring for the disadvantaged or improving the physical environment.

He said: "Talking about 'what is good' for young people is notoriously dangerous. Ever since I became involved in the problems faced by young people I tried very hard to put myself in their position, or at least to operate from the basis of what I felt when I was young."

"In all the things I have

tried to do for young people I have been guided by a firm belief in the value of being challenged, at some point in your life, as an individual who is part of a team. I have seen in so many cases (not just my own) the effect of such challenge on the development of the individual and the subsequent increase in self-confidence."

But, he said, organization and leadership were needed to bring out youth's potential. He cited the Prince's Trust as one attempt and the Youth

Business Initiative, with which he has been associated, as another.

"I believe that we need to consider the whole question of some form of national community service more seriously."

"Basically, all of us at some stage of another — especially when we are young — need to be encouraged to do things that we initially don't like the idea of but which, on doing them, we find to be not nearly as bad as we originally feared."

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Child abuse decisions 'taken in 10 minutes'

By Peter Davenport

Sick children taken to hospital by anxious parents were diagnosed as victims of sexual abuse after brief examinations sometimes lasting no more than 10 minutes, the inquiry into the Cleveland controversy was told yesterday.

It was maintained that the result of the findings by Dr Marietta Higgs, the consultant paediatrician at the centre of the affair, was that families who had never been thought to be other than loving, able and caring were suddenly condemned. Some of the children involved were less than 12 months old and the effect of the diagnosis was to point the finger of blame at the parents.

The ordeal of the mothers and fathers who found themselves suddenly caught up in a whirlpool of accusation and suspicion was described by Mr Simon Hawkesworth, QC, at the Middlesbrough inquiry.

He said that out of the families he represents, about 74 children were diagnosed by Dr Higgs and her colleagues, Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, as showing signs consistent with sexual abuse. However 67 of the children were later returned home to both their parents.

Many of the cases, he said, were those involving children who had been taken to Middlesbrough General Hospital by parents concerned about medical conditions which, in some cases, were long-standing. Mr Hawkesworth represents 38 of the families with 84 children who were caught up in the child abuse affair.

Yesterday he told Dr Higgs that her findings, based on a controversial medical technique, caused great anguish.

"Many of the complaints from parents were that their whole family stood condemned as a result of an examination that took between 10 and 20 minutes. They were told in definitive terms of what had happened to their children by you. Can

you understand their great anguish and concern?"

Dr Higgs said that she could understand but that she could offer no other explanation to parents of what was wrong with their children, based on the positive results of the reflex anal dilatation test.

Dr Higgs, aged 38, who was being cross-examined for the second day, was at one stage pressed by Mr Hawkesworth and Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss, the judge heading the inquiry, about her methods of immediately informing parents about her diagnosis of sexual abuse.

She was asked if it was not unduly definitive. Dr Higgs replied: "In retrospect yes, it would have been better to have said it in a softer way."

She said, however, that she was very careful not to say who had caused the abuse but agreed that many parents perceived themselves to be the prime candidates.

Mr Hawkesworth asked Dr Higgs about the case of a girl aged six who she had examined 13 times for signs of sexual abuse. In initial medical notes she had described the girl as a "bright, friendly and confident child".

But later, following the examinations which took place over a period of almost a year, a child psychologist who interviewed the child said she was "seriously disturbed".

Mr Hawkesworth said: "This little girl has been subjected to the most horrendous examinations, 13 in all, together with six photographic sessions, and these could only damage her."

Dr Higgs: "They were not horrendous examinations. I just looked at her bottom. And your presumption that she had not been abused is incorrect." The inquiry continues today.

● A Leeds solicitor for families in the Cleveland case plans to sue Dr Higgs, Dr Wyatt and Cleveland social services for damages.

Guarded welcome to curbs on guns

By John Young

Anyone buying a gun or ammunition will have to produce a certificate with his or her photograph and the serial numbers of any guns they already own, under a Bill likely to be published within the next fortnight.

Yesterday the British Shooting Sports Council said it would accept the idea if it were thought to provide a valuable safeguard. But it criticized some of the Government's proposals for changes in the gun laws as a result of the Hungerford massacre.

The council, which represents the main sport shooting organizations, including the British Field Sports Society and the National Rifle Association, said it recognized public concern that self-loading rifles of the type used by Michael Ryan should not get into the wrong hands.

It therefore supported the Home Secretary's decision to ban the Kalashnikov. But some self-loading rifles had been safely used in international competitions for more than 40 years, and were of particular value to women and to the disabled.

The Home Secretary's proposal would destroy the home market and prevent British manufacturers from developing or producing a modern self-loading rifle for any purpose other than military exports.

Mr Hurd also proposed to differentiate between traditional shotguns and those which operated by pump action or were self-loading. This assumed that pump action shotguns were more dangerous because they had a greater firepower, but that was not necessarily so.

● Home Office powers to supply police forces with plastic bullets and CS gas to keep the peace were upheld by the Appeal Court yesterday, in spite of objections by police authorities. The judges rejected a test case appeal by the Northumbria Police Authority against the refusal of the High Court to outlaw the Home Office guidelines.

Law report, page 32



Five stolen diamonds worth £3 million which were put on show by Scotland Yard yesterday. They were part of the haul from the Knightsbridge safe deposit robbery and were recovered in Luxembourg this week. One of the stones weighs 40 carats and are worth £1 million. They were unwittingly bought by an Israeli dealer and handed over to the Yard after months of negotiation (Photograph: Alan Weller).

Scientist recalls test on bombers

A former Home Office scientist told the Birmingham public house bombings appeal yesterday that only a small amount of nitro-glycerine would have been present when she obtained a "possible" positive result from a swab taken from a suspect.

Dr Janet Drayton was giving the appeal technical details of the laboratory tests she carried out on swabs taken from the Irishmen arrested after the bombings in 1974.

Dr Drayton, who was a senior scientific officer at the Home Office research establishment at Aldermaston, was cross-examined by Mr Michael Mansfield on the thirteenth day of the hearing at the Court of Appeal.

She agreed that the result had been "at the lowest possible limit of detection". Dr

Drayton said it would have been "extremely unlikely" that nitro-glycerine from tests unconnected with the Irishmen's swabs could have shown up.

The six appellants, all from Birmingham, are: William Power, Patrick Hill, aged 42; John Walker, aged 32; Robert Hunter, 41; Richard McKenny, aged 53; and Hugh Callaghan, aged 57.

Dr Thomas Hayes, head of forensic science at the Royal Armaments Establishment, said that nitro-glycerine could be lost from test swabs by evaporation and decomposition. He also said examination of playing cards had revealed no nitro-glycerine of nitro-cellulose.

The hearing continues today.

Couple seek to explain deaths

By Ian Smith

Independent medical opinion may be sought on the deaths of three babies belonging to the couple whose still-born son would have been made a ward of court within hours of his birth this week.

Mr Paul Terzon, the solicitor acting for Mr and Mrs Phillip Rayner said yesterday that the pair would seek an independent opinion on the causes of the deaths.

"They are naturally very concerned and want to know the reasons why there have been so many tragedies", he said.

Meanwhile, Tameside officials defended their decision to seek an order which would have put the latest Rayner baby into care.

Mrs Shirlee Stonier, chairman of Tameside's social services committee, told a press conference at the council's headquarters in Ashton-under-Lyne: "The already well-known facts are that three healthy babies left hospital and within a short time those babies died."

"The social services department decided that the only possible way to protect the unborn child was to deny access to the parents and take the case to court."

In 1982, a son, Jonathan, was born to the Rayners at St Mary's Hospital in Manchester. Shortly after being allowed home, he developed a temperature and died six weeks later.

In May the next year, a daughter, Sarah, was declared healthy at birth but then became ill with identical symptoms and died four weeks later.

The longest surviving child was Sarah, also born at St Mary's. She was taken to the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, central London, where nine weeks of exhaustive examinations failed to unearth any potentially fatal complaints.

After the child was returned to the family's home in Dreamwood Avenue, Ashton-under-Lyne, Greater Manchester, she developed a temperature and died on December 31, 1985.

The couple have two surviving children, a boy aged eight and a girl aged 15.

EEC cash for storm victims

By Ruth Gledhill

The families of 24 people who died when floods and storms hit England and Wales last month are to receive £5,000 from the EEC's natural disaster fund.

Those who were injured and voluntary organizations involved in the aftermath of the disaster, are also to receive payments.

The families of 19 people who died in England and five who died in Wales will receive the money.

A total of 300,000 European Currency Units, or £260,000, is available in the fund for England and a further 200,000 European Currency Units, or £140,000, for Wales and Northern Ireland.

Gentlemen hunters return fire

By John Young

The nation's leading guns reacted with hurt surprise yesterday to the view of a High Court judge that shooting deer was not sport for gentlemen.

Mr Derek Starkey, legislative secretary of the British Field Sports Society, said: "I have never heard that said before. I have always thought of it as something that attracts people from all walks of life."

Sir Jeremiah Harman made his remark when dismissing an action by the Ingelwood Investment Company seeking to prevent the Forestry Commission from culling deer on 1,000 acres of land on Cannock Chase, Staffordshire. The land was leased to the commission in 1921 by its owner, Lord Hatherton, who later sold the game shooting rights to Ingelwood.

Mr Justice Harman said he was surprised that deer should be classed as game. The agreement between Lord Hatherton and Ingelwood, which stipulated "all game, woodcock, snipe and other wild fowl, hares, rabbits and fish" should be taken to include pheasant and partridge. Traditionally, a gentleman would shoot grouse and pheasant while his servants killed deer for the pot.

Killer of girl jailed for life

A sadistic psychopath who scratched the name of a young girl on a shotgun cartridge before he raped, strangled and then shot her, was sentenced at Northampton Crown Court yesterday to two concurrent life sentences.

Colin Hill, aged 29, of Folkestone, Cambridgeshire, was found guilty of raping and murdering Leanne Scott, of Savory, Cambridgeshire, after taking her out.

Lords want more research funding

By Sheila Gann, Political Staff

A leading Conservative academic last night criticized the Government's attitude to science and technology, saying it did not enjoy the public's confidence.

Lord Beloff, emeritus fellow of All Souls Oxford, was the most outspoken of the peers who unanimously voiced their concern at the lack of priority and funding for research and development during a five-hour debate in the House of Lords.

He placed the blame firmly on the Treasury which, he said, was made up of "promoted bank clerks" whose field was book-keeping. Ever since 1919 it had ruled the Government, fastening its grip around the throat of every other government department.

A report from the Lords' science and technology committee had called for urgent

action to arrest the decline of Britain's science base.

Lord Whitelaw, the deputy Prime Minister, indicated that next year's public spending round will reveal the results of the present "searching review" of research programmes. However, he said Lord Young of Gifford's overhaul at the Department of Trade and Industry will concentrate on getting industry to spend more.

Peers disputed the figures given in the autumn statement by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said the science budget will rise by £200 million next year.

The organization Save British Science claims this ignores the grip around the throat of every other government department.

Parliament, Page 4

Inspectors moved to beat fraud

By Rodney Cowton

London Underground plans to get rid of almost all its ticket collectors at station barriers as part of a new £135 million ticketing system. Instead it will more than treble the number of inspectors making spot checks on trains.

More than 900 jobs will be lost under the system, which involves the installation of automatic ticket machines at all 250 stations by the end of next year and linking them to a computer control centre at Baker Street.

The Underground loses about £20 million a year through ticket fraud, and a spokesman said the existing system was not discouraging fraud. Legislation before Parliament will, if approved, permit a £10 penalty to be imposed on anyone travelling without a ticket.

Race chief talks of riot risk

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The new chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality said yesterday that there was a risk of more riots if Britain did not provide better services for ethnic minorities.

Mr Michael Day, who takes over in February, said on BBC Radio that Britain had "failed possibly to provide relevant education, relevant health and social services" for them.

"This is an indictment of us, which I think we are now beginning to appreciate fully. If we do not appreciate it, I think we shall see, perhaps, more of the kind of disturbances which were a very real reminder to us in 1981 and more recently in 1985, that we really have not got it right."

Mr Day, chief probation officer of the West Midlands, will go into his new job having already shown a deep concern for the welfare of ethnic minorities.

The West Midlands service has more black probation

officers than any other in the country and more in management. It is the only service with a black assistant chief probation officer.

Mr Day knows that the proportion of black officers, 6 per cent, does not match numbers in the community, but it represents real progress in recent years and is something to build on, he says.

In collaboration with the commission, the West Midlands Service produced in 1981 *Probation and After Care in a Multi-racial Society*, the first book along those lines.

Nationally, Mr Day played a leading part in the publication of *Probation — the multi-racial approach*.

He has been prominent in encouraging the service to rid itself of any racial prejudice.

"I do appreciate the misgivings that people must have about appointing a white person to the post now", he said.

"I take the view that racism is essentially a problem that

white people have to address. Work has to be done by the commission to ensure that racism is dealt with by white institutions and white people."

Mr Clifford Boam, chief officer of the National Association of Community Relations Councils, said yesterday that it was regrettable that a black person had not been appointed to lead the commission.

Mr Day, aged 54, is married with two children in their early twenties.

He has been chief probation officer for the West Midlands since 1976 and before that was Surrey's chief probation officer for eight years.

From 1974-77 he was chairman of the Conference of Chief Probation Officers and in 1982 became the first chairman of the Association of Chief Officers of Probation. He was awarded the OBE in 1981.

Solicitors reject mixed practices plan

By Frances Gibb

More than 300 solicitors from local law societies throughout England and Wales and from the Law Society council came down decisively against being allowed to "set up shop" with other professionals at a special meeting in London yesterday.

The view that solicitors should not go in for mixed practices is the most up-to-date sounding yet, indicating the grassroots views in the profession on the controversial issue which the Law Society council will decide in January.

Mr Derek Bradbeer, president of the Law Society, said: "The council will not be bound by this expression of opinion today although it will be of great interest when council comes to its decision."

The first computerized fraud trial in this country started at the Central Criminal Court yesterday (Frances Gibb writes).

Some 7,000 paper exhibits contained in 17 files have been transferred on to seven floppy discs which can produce information in seconds on screens in court.

The Crown Prosecution Service believes computers could cut the length of fraud trials by 10 per cent and reduce the cost of photocopying mountains of documents.

There was clear evidence of the split among solicitors on the issue. Those at the meeting expressed their views not in a personal capacity but as representatives of their local law societies.

The meeting coincided with a speech in Nottingham from Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, who again urged the profession to change its rules to allow mixed practices. If the public wanted a range of services under one

roof, solicitors should provide it, he said.

Sir Gordon also said retired and elderly judges were being brought back to sit on cases to an extent that flouted Parliament's intentions when it brought in retiring ages for judges.

It was only a matter of time before solicitors would be appointed as High Court judges.

● The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, responded swiftly yesterday to the latest attack by a senior judge on government officials over what is seen as an encroachment by the executive on the independence of the judiciary.

Lord Mackay said he believes firmly in upholding the independence of the judiciary.

He added he would read the full text of the latest speech, by Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, head of the High Court chancery division.

Hardliners pose threat to deal on extradition

By John Cooney

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, yesterday faced strong opposition within his governing Fianna Fail party to the unconditional extradition of suspected terrorists to Britain or Northern Ireland.

At a lengthy meeting of the parliamentary party, Mr Haughey heard 57 deputies and senators insist that the extradition Act must contain safeguards that would qualify its operation.

Intensive diplomatic negotiations are taking place between the British and Irish governments to enable Mr Haughey to placate his party's republican hardliners.

It emerged last night that Monday's meeting of the Anglo-Irish conference in Dublin

was far less harmonious than was presented in the official communiqué.

Informed sources said that Mr Haughey not only asked for a special administrative procedure which would require Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney General, to sign a certificate saying he was satisfied that the suspect faced a court case to answer in the British or Ulster courts, but also demanded that the Irish Attorney General should have powers to accept or reject the word of his British counterpart.

British diplomatic sources last night said that these demands would make the already complicated extradition arrangements far more difficult.

Kasparov asks for time out in championship

Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, called his second time out yesterday to postpone the fifteenth game of the world title chess match in Seville against the challenger, Anatoly Karpov.

The game, with Karpov playing the white pieces, is scheduled to start tomorrow afternoon.

Kasparov holds the lead in the 24-game series by 7½ points to 6½. He has won three games, lost two and drawn nine. However, he only has one time out remaining.

The Times overseas editions are published at the following prices: Australia £12.00, Canada \$18.00, Europe £10.00, Hong Kong \$12.00, India \$12.00, Japan \$12.00, New Zealand \$12.00, North America \$12.00, South America \$12.00, South Africa \$12.00, Switzerland \$12.00, Taiwan \$12.00, Thailand \$12.00, USA \$12.00.

First process
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Harmful 'aids'
body-building

Pets that
suffer
in silence

Nurse
action

Sporting painting

First prosecution in a British court for suppliers of body-building anabolic steroids

Judge jails two who dealt in 'incredibly dangerous drugs'

By Tony Dawe and Sam Kiley

A company executive and a young police employee were jailed yesterday for selling anabolic steroids, muscle-building drugs described by the judge as "incredibly dangerous" after the first prosecution of its type in Britain.

Michael Claxton, aged 50, of Fieldway Crescent, Great Glen, near Leicester, was jailed for nine months for his organizing role in the drugs ring.

Ian Tomlinson, aged 25, described as the "office boy", was jailed for six months. Both Claxton, a manager with Dunlop, and Tomlinson, a police scene-of-crime investigator, of Pamela Place, Leicester, have lost their jobs.

The two men admitted conspiring to evade the Medicines Act by supplying steroids, the first time such a charge has been brought in a British court. The prosecution came after an inquiry by investigators from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Mr Colin Such, who helped to arrest Tomlinson, said: "The sentences should deter the increasing number of people dabbling in these drugs."

The traffic in anabolic steroids is far more widespread than anyone realizes.

Judge Pitchers told the two men at Leicester Crown Court: "You chose for financial gain to sell drugs which you knew should have been prescribed by a doctor and which you knew could have serious side-effects."

"You persisted in the illegal sale of these drugs despite the warnings in two articles in national newspapers. Your only reaction was to change the postal address from which you conducted the operation."

The judge said the court had a duty to prevent the sale of such "dangerous substances" and added that he would have imposed stronger sentences if there had been a precedent.

He granted a third defendant, Margaret McGrath, of Anchor Street, Leicester, who had allowed the business to be run from her address, a conditional discharge because of her lesser involvement in the case.

Mr David Ross, for the prosecution, told the court that steroids could only be sold with a prescription. Claxton and Tomlinson were keen body builders and recognized the potential for the illegal sale of steroids.

They began their operation two years ago by advertising a free fact sheet on steroids in a body-building magazine.

People who replied to the advertisement were given details of available steroids which the fact sheet claimed would increase bicep measurements by four inches and also increase resistance to pain, a person's aggressiveness, and libido.

After a newspaper article they moved their operation to a Post Office box in Leicester where Tomlinson was stopped by ministry investigators as he collected orders totalling £680.

Claxton said he was merely an agent for another man from Leeds.

Mr Richard Burns, representing Claxton, told the court that steroids were regularly brought into Britain from the Continent by people openly paying customs duty on them. When he suggested steroids were mild drugs Judge Pitchers interrupted to describe them as "incredibly dangerous drugs."

Mr Nigel Page, representing Tomlinson, said he was only the "office boy" in the drugs peddling organization, responsible for delivering steroids to buyers.

The court heard from McGrath's counsel, Mr Graham Buchanan, that she was unwittingly involved in a criminal offence, and that as soon as she was made aware of this by reporters she "shot off like a rocket to the central police station", to ask if she had been breaking the law.

After the hearing Tomlinson's father said he was outraged that his son had been jailed and that it was "like penalizing an athlete for running in shoes rather than bare feet."

Two retired police officers, working as Ministry of Agriculture investigators, were treated in hospital after trying to apprehend Tomlinson.

Mr Colin Such, aged 60, and Mr Ray Castle, aged 54, were watching for anyone collecting items from the box number being used by the steroids gang when Tomlinson walked in.

They stopped him after he had collected letters from the post box but he threw punches at them and tried to escape through the back of the post office.



Mr Benny van Meelen (above) pictured near his former home in Hulst, Holland; Margaret McGrath; and Ian Tomlinson, who was jailed for six months.

Ample evidence of damaging effects

Taking body-building drugs such as anabolic steroids can not only damage people's health - it can also kill. There is widespread evidence of the harmful effects of drug-taking, particularly when it is done without proper medical supervision.

Earlier this year, a body-builder, David Daljit Singh, from Rainham, Essex, died from taking anabolic steroids, which gave him four tumours on his liver. It was the first proven case in Britain, although two other deaths in recent years, one in Scotland and the other in Yorkshire, were unofficially linked to hormone drugs.

Deaths abroad have been better documented. Tom Sansone, the 1958 Mr America, suffered from liver tumours, an exceptionally rare disease in adults. He took anabolic steroids during his career. In April, Birgit Dressel, the

UK is the focus of a growing trade in hormone drugs

Continued from page 1

the Olympian Gym in Coventry, described Mr van Meelen as a "genius", and claimed the Dutchman sold steroids in a massive way.

"Benny sold millions of steroids a year," he said.

Ministry investigators are also aware of Mr van Meelen, but he is beyond their jurisdiction and is not breaking Dutch law.

Mr van Meelen agreed to meet *The Times* at a cafe in the town square of Hulst and at first denied any involvement in the world of steroid-taking.

He admitted that he was selling a Dutch edition of *The Underground Steroid Handbook*, written by an American heavily involved in the Jenkins network.

He also gave a detailed account of the illegal trading between the Continent and Britain, accurately listing the names and activities of three British dealers known to *The Times*.

He also had details of one dealer getting Continental drugs copied in Britain to sell at a price that undercut other dealers.

Mr van Meelen, a stocky man about 5ft 9in tall, admitted taking steroids during his body-building career and still retains his physique by training three times a week.

"I haven't been to Britain for two years. I hear the rumours that I am involved in selling steroids. People are just making up stories."

"I will say that if the British make it illegal to possess steroids, the trade, which is a very big one, will go onto the black market and prices will rocket. One injectable steroid, which might cost £10 to £20 a shot now, will sell for £50 to £60."

The interview in Hulst ended, but two days later *The Times* spoke to Mr van Meelen again, this time giving him more detailed allegations of his drug dealings with Britain.

He then changed his story and agreed that he had been involved in large-scale sales of steroids to British dealers, but claimed that he had now given up the trade.

"Every couple of weeks they would come over - mainly two dealers or their representatives", he said.

Mr van Meelen also said that he started to import steroids from an illicit British dealer who was having the drugs manufactured in England. He then sold the drugs back to the dealer's rivals.

Harmful 'aids' to body-building

The main groups of hormone drugs used by some sporting competitors are:

Anabolic steroids: Drugs which help in the retention of protein and the utilization of nitrogen. Widely used, since the early 1960s to increase muscular body weight, to recover more quickly from intensive training and to accentuate aggressiveness.

The most common is nandrolone, which is injectable. It can be detected through drug tests more than three months after it was last taken. Other examples are Dianabol and Pronabol, whose active ingredient is methandienone. Both these drugs have been widely imported into Britain.

Testosterone: A male hormone with a strong anabolic action. It can be injected into a competitor's body to raise the level of testosterone. Side-effects for women include the acquisition of masculine features.

A 200 mg vial of Testosterone Cypionate, costing £3 from a reputable wholesaler, costs £20 on the black market.

Human Chorionic Gonadotropin: Another body-building drug, which maintains or elevates the level of testosterone and stops the withdrawal effects when a competitor stops using the other hormone drugs. This natural protein hormone is present in the urine of pregnant women.

HCG raises the testosterone production in the male. The International Olympic Committee has asked its 18 accredited laboratories to test for the drug.

Human Growth Hormone: This used to be obtained from the pituitary glands of dead humans. It is believed HGH can help the anabolic action of the body and broaden the bones. But large amounts of it will cause muscle weakness, making the drug totally counter-productive.

Pets that suffer in silence

By Ruth Gledhill

Thousands of pets are suffering from illness and disease because of stress or mistreatment, say veterinary surgeons who were told yesterday.

Obesity, arthritis, tumours, back pain, gastric ulcers and skin disease can result from undetected stress, with high blood pressure and cancer in extreme cases.

Veterinary surgeons at the Animal Welfare Foundation at the Zoological Gardens of London were told owners can cause stress and suffering in their pets by isolating them, changing established feeding or exercise routines, overfeeding, moving them from house to house or exposing them to noise.

Dr Bob Mitchell, a reader in medicine at the Royal Veterinary College, said an animal has no means of communicating its stress to its owner. It may merely appear listless, aggressive or may develop an illness or disease.

"An owner will casually delay a dog's feeding time by two hours. It will not worry the owner because he knows the reason for it, but it could be really stressful for the dog."

"Animals experiencing stress are in a situation which is actually or potentially damaging."

Nurses in call for action on staffing

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

To avert a manpower crisis in the National Health Service health authorities must swiftly recruit men and older women as nurses, the Royal College of Nursing said yesterday.

The number of 18-year-old female school leavers will fall in the next five years, and the nursing profession will no longer be able to rely on this traditional group for recruits, the college says. In a guide for managers on how to tackle nursing shortages.

Of the 65,000 nurses in training last year only 1,000 were aged over 40 and 10,000 over 25. Only 2,000 were men.

Mature students would need to be attracted by flexible hours, job-sharing schemes, posts with greater responsibility and less physically demanding workloads - all moves which could also attract back the 100,000 to 150,000 qualified nurses no longer working in the NHS and retain some of the 30,000 who leave every year.

Skilled single-sex marketing drives would be needed to attract male students, who represent only 10 per cent of Britain's 450,000 nurses.

Mr Trevor Clay, general secretary of the college, said that the problem of nurse recruitment, which has led to

ward closures and cancelled operations, was no longer confined to London, where some regions face a 25 per cent shortfall.

Health authorities in the Midlands, the North, Oxfordshire and Wales were all having difficulties attracting staff. The problem had been worsened by health authorities imposing a blanket freeze on nurse recruitment for fear of overspending their cash limited budgets, Mr Clay said.

Mr Clay also warned the Government that nurses, who are still poorly paid compared with other professions, would not tolerate moves by the Government to cut extra payments for working unsocial hours.

The Government intends to reduce extra payments for night duty, Sunday and bank holiday shifts in order to fund a restructuring of nurses' grades next year, which could result in some nurses losing more than £45 a week, or between 35p and £3.06 an hour.

"Nurses are tired of being promised a decent professional salary tomorrow", he said.

Manpower Solutions (Royal College of Nursing, 20 Cavendish Square, London W1).

Terrorized GP gave out drug

A doctor was terrorized into prescribing a highly addictive drug, the General Medical Council's disciplinary committee was told yesterday.

Dr Nabi Jan Khan, aged 55, was forced to prescribe Phensedyl, a cough loquat containing cocaine, when one of his patients, named only as "Mr H", threatened to kill him, the hearing was told.

Dr Khan, severely reprimanded by the committee for serious professional misconduct, continued to prescribe the loquat as an "easy option", because he had no confidence in police protection. His practice in St Peter's, Leicester, had been raided five times by gangs wanting drugs.

Dr Khan made 45 prescriptions of Phensedyl to "Mr H" between November 1986, and May this year. A locum doctor made out another five prescriptions and Dr Khan's partner, made out 28, the committee was told.

Mr Graham Ekland, for the medical council, told the committee the recommended maximum daily dose was 30 millilitres. "Based on Khan's prescribing, an average daily dose would be 72 millilitres."

Mr Diva Pillay, appearing for Dr Khan, said crime was endemic at St Peter's. "Mr H", a known criminal, had threatened his client's life.

Sporting paintings hit by weak dollar

By Sarah Jane Checkland, Art Market Correspondent

SALEROOM

Nearly half the works in Sotheby's sale of British paintings from 1500 to 1850 failed to sell yesterday.

The sporting paintings - an area which has enjoyed runaway success of late, because of its popularity with Americans - did particularly badly.

"The dollar is far too weak for Americans to bid seriously in this area", Mr James Miller, of Sotheby's, explained.

Important failures included a group portrait of the Lister family from Yorkshire by Arthur Devis, which was bought in at £200,000, and a British Rail pension fund painting of a gentleman posing beside his chestnut hunter by George Stubbs failed to sell at £100,000.

But a rare view of Old Smithfield market by the nineteenth-century Swiss painter, Jacques Laurent Agasse, achieved what Mr Miller described as a "proper price" of £242,000 when it sold to S Fitzgerald, the London dealer.

In spite of the gloom, there were a number of happy outcomes. Marine paintings, such as Thomas Butterworth's "Battle of Trafalgar", sold relatively well at £30,800.

Leggatt Brothers succeeded in buying, on behalf of the National Portrait Gallery, a James Northcote portrait of the great art critic, John

Ruskin, as an angelic prodigy aged three. They paid £25,300. Lord Hastings bought a portrait of his ancestors, Edward and Blanche Astley, for £17,000.

British commemorative china brought genuine cheer at Phillips yesterday when 500 jugs and mugs from the collection of the retired physician, Dr D. Davies, sold for £51,574.

A rare miniature mug commemorating the birth of the Princess Royal in 1840 fetched the highest price of £3,860.

The news from New York yesterday was mixed. Christie's did well in their prints and illustrated books

sale, amassing a total of \$3.6 million (£2 million) over two days, with 7 per cent unsold. Top price was \$154,000 (£88,000) for a pair of lithographs, "Sur la Terre des Dieux", by Marc Chagall, who is top of the American print market popularity stakes. A woodcut by Edward Munch, called "Mädchen auf der Brücke", sold for \$93,500.

Buying was patchy at the first part of Christie's Latin American art sale. Although there was a record price for a Remedios Varos painting, 41 per cent of the lots remained unsold. Other high prices were achieved for Fernando Botero (£125,000) and Rufino Tamayo (£112,500).

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November 18 1987

Fowler brings in programme for long-term jobless

A new training programme aimed primarily at getting the long-term unemployed back to work was outlined to the Commons by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment.

He made clear that people joining the scheme would get paid more than the benefits they would receive in unemployment pay.

But his statement received a hostile reception from Opposition MPs because Mr Fowler declined to put a figure on how much more they would be paid.

He said that £1.5 billion was being made available and he was asking the Manpower Services Commission to work out the details. These would be published early next year with the scheme coming into operation in September.

In reply to Labour critics, he said that the Opposition was terrified of unemployment coming down.

Mr Fowler said that the emphasis should be switched away from providing temporary jobs as an alternative to unemployment and towards providing training to help unemployed people to get back into permanent jobs. They had to ensure that training was geared to the needs of the individual and the economy.

"I have now decided to bring together all the existing programmes for unemployed people over 18 into a single new programme."

"It will involve a substantial reform of the community programme, including a major enhancement of its training content. This new programme will offer up to 12 months' training for anyone who has been out of work for more than six months."

Entry to the programme would be through Restart interviews and job centres.

It would involve employers and a range of other organizations such as chambers of commerce and voluntary and training bodies.

He hoped that managing agencies in the community programme and the job training scheme would play a full part. The emphasis would be on

EMPLOYMENT

practical learning to help people to get back into employment.

Accordingly, the training would range from basic working skills, including numeracy and literacy, to training at craft and technician level. The aim was to improve significantly on the number of people who obtained jobs when they left.

It was essential that unemployed people who joined the new programme knew that they would be better off than if they were on benefit. All trainees should be paid a training allowance to give them a lead over their previous benefit entitlement.

The budget would be just under £1.5 billion a year, so

Mr Fowler said that the programme would be a major enhancement of its training content. This new programme will offer up to 12 months' training for anyone who has been out of work for more than six months.

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Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on employment, said that, while the Opposition had consistently called for improved training for the unemployed, it strongly rejected the Government strategy of providing mass programmes of low-level work experience dressed up as training.

Mr Fowler's much vaunted guarantee of a job or a place on a scheme in reality meant compelling people, by a threat of a withdrawal of benefit, on to a low-pay placement.

This statement meant dragging down the community programme (CP) to the level of the job training scheme (JTS) which had been a monumental flop. The Government had managed to fill only a quarter of the places it had intended.

The CP managers were deeply opposed to Mr Fowler's plans and expected a poor take-up, resentful participation and loss of momentum.

It was clear that the announcement was much more about cutting low pay than improving training.

Why did Mr Fowler not tell them what the so-called training programme would actually pay? It was widely rumoured that it would pay £4 or £5 a week over social security levels. Would he confirm that?

His claim of enhanced training was totally incredible when he was offering no additional funds.

The proposal would worsen the situation for many on the CP. He was writing off persons over the age of 50 and penalizing those who needed part-time work such as single parents and the disabled.

Mr Fowler said that that response was even more nonsensical than usual. Once again Mr Meacher had gone raving over the top.

The programme was going to cost £1.5 billion and would provide work for 600,000 unemployed people a year. That was an improvement on the 400,000 at the moment.

The cause for concern with the JTS was that half of those who agreed to a Restart interview to go on it did not turn up, even for the start of the scheme. They did not even look at what was on offer.

"I have asked the MSC to

PARLIAMENT



Mr Michael Meacher: We reject mass programmes of low-level work experience.

advise on all aspects of the scheme including the level of the training allowance.

"What I can give an assurance on is that it will certainly be more than £4 or £5 that he simply alleged."

Mr Malcolm Bruce (Gordon, Lab) said that the statement would be greeted with considerable cynicism by those involved in training the unemployed, particularly in view of the intention to compel people to join schemes.

Mr Fowler said that they were not talking about the demise of the community programme. They wanted to retain its good features. It was better to have full-time training than part-time.

Mr Ronald Leighton (New-

ham North East, Lab) said that the statement had more than 100,000 people, but that was the gross figure, not the net figure. The Community Programme now cost £1 billion gross.

Would there be consultation with the House and with trade unions about the new scheme? Mr Fowler said that there would be consultation and that was precisely why he had made the statement. Full details would be contained in a White Paper early in the new year. He had given the outline of the scheme.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton North, C) said that in some areas where jobs were available unemployment was

also at its highest. The greatest training aid for some people would be a well placed boot up the backside.

Mr Fowler said that the

Lords are given promise of R & D review

Peers on all sides, including many leading academics, expressed concern at the Government's funding and priorities for science and technology.

However, Viscount Whitelaw, Leader of the Lords, promised a searching review of research in the next year, with the results likely to be announced in next year's public expenditure round.

During a debate on the response from the Government to the House of Lords committee report on research and development, Viscount Whitelaw said that the new Cabinet-level Advisory Council on Science and Technology (Acst) that was urged by the committee was now in operation. The Prime Minister expected to meet it for the first time early next year.

The Government's purpose in strengthening the central machinery was to increase the contribution of Government-funded R & D to the efficiency, competitiveness and innovative capability of the United Kingdom economy. The balance between defence and civil research was to be slightly skewed to give greater emphasis to civil work.

Lord Young of Grafton (Secretary of State for Trade and Industry) was reviewing his department's policy in supporting and encouraging innovation. The prime need was for industry to increase its level of R & D and the department is to promote this.

Turning to collaboration with other countries, he said that the European Framework programme had been too ambitious, while the new revised agenda would make a real contribution to industry in the Community. The Government also took a firm stance in the recent European Space Agency talks. However its commitment to European co-operation was not changed.

The Government agreed with the Lords committee that it was important to increase the civil spin-off from defence research. Defence Technology Enterprise Ltd, a private sector company set up in 1985 by the Ministry of Defence and the City, had privileged access to four major defence research establishments and now had 500 items on its database.

Lord Sheffield (Ind), who chaired the committee's inquiry into civil R & D, said that in the recent autumn statement, Mr Nigel Lawson (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) referred to science as "the fashionable cry". If the subject had become

SCIENCE

fashionable it was because of the concern that the Government's policies for R & D had created among the scientific and academic community. It was this concern that led to the committee's report.

The Government had accepted the main thrust of the report, not precisely in the manner proposed, but in a way that satisfied him that the policy for science and technology would now be given the priority in Government that it ought to have.

He welcomed the setting up of a high-level Cabinet committee under the Prime Minister's chairmanship and of Acst, which Mrs Thatcher would meet from time to time. He hoped that she would do so soon and demonstrate publicly the close ties between the two bodies.

However the Government's attitude to space ventures illustrated the delays and confusion to which the present system of policy-making could give rise.

Lady David, chief Opposition spokesman on education in the Lords, said that universities and polytechnics had both made valiant attempts to raise more resources, despite the cuts in their budgets. However the supply of properly qualified scientists was woefully inadequate.

Lord Flowers (SDP) said that the Government must provide enough money for youngsters to come up as leaders of research. To do otherwise was a certain recipe for ossified mediocrity.

Lord Belfort (C) said that Britain was increasingly a net exporter of scientific talent. It was perhaps the single most damaging symptom of the country's plight. Why was Britain alone in not facing this dilemma?

When historians looked at the tragic decline in this field, they would point to the Treasury circular of September 19, 1919. Since then the grip of the Treasury had been fastened around the throat of every other department and since then the Government had been ruled by the Treasury.

The Treasury was made up of a bunch of promoted bank clerks who thought that they were mandarins. The attitude of this dominant department to science was that it could only be justified in terms of short-term achievements.

Ministers may make appeals

The Government was ready to consider making appeals for clemency for some of those under sentence of death in South Africa if the crime was clearly political and there were extenuating circumstances or where there were strong humanitarian grounds for doing so, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said.

Miss Alice Mahon (Halifax, Lab) said that ministers should make strong representations on behalf of the fifty people still on "death row" in South Africa because the House had rejected capital punishment.

Mrs Chalker said that inquiries were made into every case that came up. In one particular case, to which she thought Miss Mahon might be referring, two passengers in a car had been shot dead. That was clearly a criminal act.

Mr John Carlisle (Luton, North, C) said that the crimes of the "Sharpeville Six" were quite horrendous, involving the pouring of petrol over a man and setting light to it.

Mrs Chalker did not believe that it would be appropriate to make representations on that case until the result of an appeal judgement was known.

Renton defends his decision to deport Norwegian as 'illegal immigrant'

The Government rejected repeated Opposition claims that a man who said that he was a British intelligence officer being "put out in the cold" by being deported to Norway had, in fact, worked for South African and other countries' security services.

During noisy exchanges in the Commons, Mr Timothy Renton, Minister of State at the Home Office, said that the man - who called himself Frank Larsen but was really Viggo Oerbak - was being deported because "it is a question simply of treating him as an illegal entrant".

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab), who raised the issue as a private notice question, asserted that the man was "undoubtedly involved with the South African security service" (Conservative protests).

Mr Renton told the House that Mr Oerbak was a Norwegian citizen with criminal convictions in his own country.

The Home Office had produced fingerprint evidence from Norwegian police to the High Court in support of his case for leave to move for judicial review against a decision that he was an illegal entrant to Britain. The court had been satisfied as to his identity.

'LARSEN' CASE



Mr Timothy Renton: "The courts are satisfied."

"Mr Oerbak originally arrived in the United Kingdom in 1982 in a false Norwegian identity. He subsequently claimed yet a further false identity in the name of John William Pearson Lewis Parker, a British national (laughter)."

"In view of this unlawful entry to the United Kingdom and the fact that he has no claim to remain, Mr Oerbak is being

removed to Oslo today (loud Conservative cheers).

"His removal has already been deferred to enable him to pursue his application to move for judicial review of the decision to treat him as an illegal entrant."

"In view of the fact that this application has been unhesitatingly - the judge's words - dismissed, the way is now clear for Mr Oerbak's removal to proceed. We see no reason for this to be further delayed" (loud Conservative cheers).

Mr Winnick wanted to know why, since Larsen/Oerbak had been involved in trying to kidnap members of the African National Congress in London, and other illegal matters, the case was not being proceeded with in court.

He contended that it was because Mr Oerbak had become such an embarrassment to the British Government that he was "being sent off very quickly".

Would someone who had acted for the Soviet security service have been allowed out without a review if he had no diplomatic status?

He said that there was concern at the close co-operation between British and South African services and asserted that Labour MPs remained most

dissatisfied with the way this case had been handled (Labour cheers).

Mr Renton countered, to Conservative cheers, that Mr Winnick's remarks were "totally incomprehensible".

The Government had not been told of any evidence of any involvement in the case of South African Government agencies. The matter had proceeded in the courts. The Divisional Court had totally dismissed his application for leave to be given for judicial review.

He said later that Mr Winnick was engaging in a wild goose chase.

Mr Simon Hughes (Bermondsey, Southwark, L) pressed Mr Renton to answer the question which he said the Attorney General had not answered: was there evidence that now, or at any time, Mr Oerbak had been engaged by British, South African or other security forces? - "any evidence at all".

Mr Renton repeated the Attorney General's remarks of despatched to the next day (the Sir Patrick) had been advised that none of the defendants in the case in which Oerbak was involved had at any time been employed in any capacity by any security or intelligence services.

Hong Kong camps worry the House

Concern about the plight of the 9,000 Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong was voiced on all sides at question time by MPs who urged the British Government to redouble its efforts to help them.

Sir Russell Johnston, Liberal spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said that, with the resettlement of 2,400 refugees a year and an inflow that was higher than that, they were never going to get anywhere near the solution of this problem in the way that it was being approached.

"There are some 1,200 children in Hong Kong who have never seen anything else but the inside of a camp. That is a major disgrace which the British Government, because of its responsibility for Hong Kong, has a special duty to act upon."

Mr Timothy Eggar, Under Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that the Government was urging other countries to follow its example by being prepared to accept more refugees for resettlement.

Mr Winston Churchill (Davyhulme, C) said that he had recently returned from one of the closed camps. "It is time that the Government redoubled its efforts in order to secure the placement of these refugees."

FOREIGN OFFICE

No fewer than 3,000 of them were in closed camps, behind barbed wire. Many had been there for five years with no prospect of being resettled.

"That is a frightful situation when one considers that these are refugees from totalitarian oppression."

Earlier, Mr Richard Alexander (Newark, C) said that of the 9,000 refugees in Hong Kong, only about 2,000 were likely to be resettled this year.

"Bearing in mind that those who had been resettled here had been no trouble and that this must be one of the most appalling tragedies of our time, would it not be reasonable to let the family relations criteria and allow families to come and settle here?"

Mr Eggar said that the United Kingdom had a good record, having accepted nearly 20,000 Indo-Chinese refugees since 1975 and about 13,000 Vietnamese from Hong Kong.

"We did announce in May that we would be prepared to accept 468 from Hong Kong. I do not think we can announce any further moves at the present time."

UN should 'take lead in Gulf'

The United Kingdom ought to take the lead in a concerted effort to stop the war in the Gulf, Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said during question time in the Commons.

He asked whether the Government would take the initiative in collaboration with members of the EEC, the US, Russia and China, in sponsoring a resolution in the United Nations for an arms embargo, coupled with a UN naval contingent in the Gulf.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, said that all 12 members of the EEC and more specifically the seven members of the Western European Union, were engaged in maintaining freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

The proposal for a UN naval force was not one that the Government regarded as sensible.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Prime Minister's Motion; on Housing Benefit (General) Regulations.

Lords (3): Criminal Justice Bill, report stage, second day.

Battle raging for the select committee chairmanships

Whips have had their fingers crossed and replace him with Sir Anthony Grant, a former minister who had not previously served on the committee.

The attempt has failed. Mr Warren is understood to have had a furious row with his whips. What tipped the balance was when the whips heard that other Tory members on the committee backed Mr Warren and would support no one else.

The most keenly contested above-board contest is for the chairmanship of the education committee, where Mr Timothy Raison, a former minister and newcomer to the committee, is fighting Sir Gerard Vaughan, another former minister, and Mr Harry Greenwood.

The remaining Tory members are being unashamedly canvassed, as are Labour members of the committee in case the Tories fail to agree.

Mr Raison is highly thought of, but there is resentment at former ministers being "parachuted in". Sir Gerard will probably get it, though he had a poor attendance record in the last Parliament.

On the employment committee, Tories have encouraged Mr Greville Janner to run against the unpopular Mr Ron

Parliament, and replace him with Sir Anthony Grant, a former minister who had not previously served on the committee.

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On the employment committee, Tories have encouraged Mr Greville Janner to run against the unpopular Mr Ron

Leighton for a chairmanship which has been allocated to Labour, although Mr Janner has not indicated that he is prepared to do so.

However, on the home affairs committee, the four Labour members have made clear that they do not want Mr Ivor Stanbrook, whom they consider too right wing, and their votes, with those of one or two Tories, will be enough to give the job to Mr John Wheeler.

Labour whips have had to abandon plans to make Mrs Audrey Wise, a member of the hard-left Campaign Group with little relevant experience, chairman of the social services committee following a near-revolt by Tory members. The job is now likely to go to Mr Frank Field.

Mr Jerry Wiggin, another former minister, looks likely to get the agriculture chairmanship despite not having served on the committee before. But he must first beat off resurgent actions by two existing members, Mr John Carlisle and Mr Paul Marland.

The foreign affairs committee enjoys the happy combination in Mr David Howell of a former minister who has already served for some years.

Proposals to reform extradition law approved

The following report of the Lords debate on the Criminal Justice Bill appeared in some later editions of this newspaper yesterday.

The Government's proposals for reforming the extradition laws were approved by the House of Lords.

An attempt by Labour and Alliance peers to retain the requirement for a foreign state claiming back an alleged criminal to present prima facie evidence to a British court was defeated during the report stage of the Bill by 194 votes to 121 - Government majority, 73.

Lord Irvine of Lairg, an Opposition legal affairs spokesman, moved the unsuccessful amendment. He said that it was a very grave thing to send a man or woman to face trial in a strange country, whose language they did not speak and where they had no friends or lawyer to offer advice.

It was almost inconceivable to do so without at least a judicial examination of the evidence.

"There can be no serious denial that the prima facie requirement is an important civil liberty and it is being taken away. A number of Continental countries want extradition on demand. They do not want the English courts to decide whether there is a case to answer and the

Government is weakly yielding to them.

"I forecast that no judicial review will ever succeed because the only issue will be whether the minister read the representations and thought about them. This remedy is no substitute for the prima facie safeguard. It is a sham and should be rejected."

Lord Hinchinson of Lillingston (SDP) said that the Government proposal was remarkable and revolutionary. There would be no public presentation of the facts, there would be no review by any court of those facts and there would be no opportunity for the accused to test or contradict those facts.

All the amendment sought was to ensure that no one was despatched to stand trial under an unfamiliar system without a public judicial investigation of the reliability and sufficiency of the evidence.

Lord Mischau, for the Opposition, said that the proposal was the start of a slippery slope. It was being done out of co-operation and friendship with our partners in the European Community. But what if other countries demanded changes in our procedures?

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, said that the extradition procedure started with a judicial act in a foreign state, when a judicial

HOUSE OF LORDS



Lord Mackay: Seeking to establish a principle.

warrant was issued as part of a criminal process of that state. It was not started by a foreign government.

Before the requirement of prima facie evidence was dispensed with there had to be a mutual recognition between the United Kingdom and the foreign state, that the system of justice in that foreign state was sufficiently acceptable.

They were seeking to establish an important principle on international co-operation against crime. This "recognized the

strength of other people's legal systems as well as our own."

He undertook to look again at a Government amendment which stated that a judicial review may not be granted in respect of an order on the ground that the Secretary of State had not had before him evidence sufficient to justify making the order. He accepted that it might be necessary to clarify the point so as to avoid ambiguity.

After the Opposition amendment had been rejected, Lord Hinchinson moved an amendment concerning the problem of extraditing a suspect to any of the United States that have the death penalty. He said that at present the Government could only convey its wishes to the relevant state that it did not want the death penalty carried out on a criminal extradited from Britain. His amendment would require the state to give an undertaking not to execute the criminal.

Lord Mackay said that the United States had not been able to give an undertaking that a state would not execute an extradited prisoner.

Peers agreed to return to the issue at the third reading and withdraw the amendment.

A proposal to extend to any criminal trial the use of evidence of video recordings of interviews with children under 14, was not pressed when Lord Silkin of Dalwhich (Lab) said that the Opposition and Government were moving sensibly towards one another.

Lord Paget of Northampton (Lab) proposed a further amendment limiting the use of video interviews to exceptional cases and with a right for the accused to require the attendance of the child for cross examination. This was also withdrawn.

The Earl of Calthorpe, Minister of State, Home Office, said that, while sympathizing with the objectives of the amendments, the Government felt that they could make matters worse for the children. First the youngsters would have to make the video interview and then face being cross examined on it months later.

The situation would be helped, he said, by a Government amendment abolishing the requirement of corroboration for unsworn evidence of children.

This amendment was agreed.

Radiation levels show in half. bo

Surplus teachers have cost £4.3m

Money for schools 20% Labour

Grants boost for farm enterprises

Radiation exposure levels should be cut in half, board says

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Safety regulations for protecting the public against exposure to radiation from the nuclear industry and other man-made sources are to be tightened by the Government.

The decision comes after advice from the National Radiological Protection Board that the risks of fatal cancer from low levels of radiation have been underestimated.

The new figures call for the permitted safe level of exposure to the general public to be halved. The safe dose limit for workers would be cut by two thirds, if the advice of the protection board is adopted.

The Health and Safety Commission, the government organization with responsibility for the regulations covering radiation, said yesterday it was re-examining controls in light of the advice from the board. The basis of the new calculations of risk were published yesterday.

Dr Roger Clarke, the board director, said that estimates of the levels of risk associated with exposure to radiation were rising, and the board considered that an increase of a factor of two or three should

be anticipated for protection purposes.

The recognition of the need for lower limits of exposure came from the latest analysis of the risks of fatal cancer in the long-term studies of the survivors of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Dr Clarke said that any industrial activity involving risks, which varied between a few in a million per year in shops and offices to more than 100 per million per year in mining. There is no simple single dividing line to distinguish between risks which are clearly acceptable and those that are clearly unacceptable.

He explained why, in the board's view, the latest figures made the existing safety levels verge on the unacceptable.

The report showed that the present occupational exposure limit, of 50 milli-sieverts a year, involved a risk of one in 2,000 a year for workers who reached that level of exposure. With the new risk estimates, that figure was now one in 700 a year.

Dr Clarke said the board had assessed the significance

of the change in the risks of fatal cancer by applying the judgement of a Royal Society study into what constituted a tolerable risk. It had concluded that, for someone of normal life expectancy, a continuing risk of some sort of one in 100 a year was clearly unacceptable. An individual would be almost certain to die from that cause.

A risk of one in a 1,000 a year might be acceptable if an individual understood the situation, enjoyed some benefits, and knew everything reasonable was being done to reduce the risk.

The new occupational risk estimates from radiation were now greater than that one in 1,000 figure, Dr Clarke said, which prompted the advice for a review of the safety limits.

The same argument applied to risks to the general public from the discharge of radioactive wastes from nuclear installations.

For members of the general public living near sources of radioactive effluent discharge, Dr Clarke said the levels of exposure should not exceed 0.5 milli-sieverts a year.

Model of a minister meets his match

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education, came face to face with himself yesterday in the form of an 18-inch model.

It was lovingly crafted from papier mâché by Selina Kirkley, aged five, a pupil at Yewdale Primary School, Carlisle, Cumbria.

Selina, who was presented with a prize for her work by Mr Baker at the Cadbury National Exhibition of Children's Art at Central Hall, Westminster, was only four years old when she made the model.

The judges agreed that she had got most of the details right — especially the Secretary of State's instantly recognizable black-framed spectacles.

The unruly mop of wool hair crowning the model prompted Sir Adrian Cadbury to remark that it looked rather like Sir Keith Joseph — Mr Baker's predecessor at the Department of Education and Science.

Mr Baker, opening the exhibition, which also has a poetry section, said that children's verse was undergoing a renaissance.

He quoted a poem by David Winterfield, aged six, from Gwent, on folk dancing:

"I do dancing to the music I dream music And I dance in bed".

Mr Baker said: "I think that's rather imaginative".



Mr Baker with Selina and her prize model yesterday (Photograph: Stephen Markeson).

BBC radio services threatened by strike

BBC radio programmes may be disrupted today when production assistants stage a 24-hour strike over a regrading pay offer. They say the "contemplable" offer imposed by the BBC gives them rises of £5 to £12 a week before tax.

They are also angry that the BBC is refusing to negotiate over the offer's implementation with their union, the Broadcasting and Entertainment Trades Alliance, at Acas, the conciliation service.

The walkout by the 400 production assistants will affect all BBC Radio, including External Services, but not local radio. The dispute began in 1983 when production secretaries were regraded to production assistants and came to a head last month when the BBC imposed the offer, which had been rejected by the union.

Joan Bakewell, the television arts reporter dropped by the BBC in a recent staff shake-up, said yesterday that she is rejoining the corporation as a presenter of religious documentaries. She takes over the BBC1 series, *The Heart of the Matter*.

Gus Macdonald, director of programmes for Scottish TV and television's first viewers' "ombudsman", is giving up his job as presenter of Channel 4's *Right to Reply*, it was disclosed yesterday.

Surplus teachers have cost £430m

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

Most local education authorities have made commendable progress in removing surplus school places but have been slow in cutting surplus teachers, the all-party Commons Public Accounts committee reported yesterday.

They had saved nearly £1 billion over four years by reducing pupil places, but surplus teachers had cost about £430 million.

The Tory-controlled committee also criticized the rate support grant mechanism, by which the Department of Education sought to influence the actions of the authorities, as a "crude instrument" which did not always reward the prudent or punish the extravagant.

The report says local authorities had almost achieved the department's target of cutting 1,125,000 places by March this year, in line with falling school rolls.

However, while progress had been made by most authorities, a number had taken little action, and some none at all. The department had to put pressure on those unnamed authorities to act.

It had set local authorities a further target of cutting 844,000 places by 1991-92, principally in secondary schools, but that would still leave a surplus of another 1.1 million places, which at last year's prices would cost at

least £150 million a year to maintain.

The substantial sums involved underlined the need for "vigorous action" to achieve the targets.

However, the authorities had failed to cut surplus teachers at a rate believed reasonable by the department.

In the four years to 1984-85, that had meant extra costs of £430 million. The report said that part of the blame lay with the department itself, which had relaxed pressure on the authorities by repeatedly modifying targets.

The report adds that while the rate support grant mechanism "bites on the authority which fails to remove surplus places or reduce teacher numbers in line with the department's assumptions, it does not always help the prudent, nor bear harshly on the extravagant".

The mechanism was also far too inflexible. An authority which had failed to close a school because, for example, parental opposition had been supported by the secretary of state, still lost the grant as if the school had been closed.

"As an instrument for the purposes of attaining agreed policy objectives, the mechanism is therefore fairly crude", the report said.

Falling School Rolls. Public Accounts Committee (Stationery Office, £4.20).

Money for schools cut 20%, Labour claims

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Government spending on education has declined by 20 per cent in real terms, according to Mr Jack Straw, Labour's education spokesman.

He said yesterday that, although the Government maintained that spending on education had gone up since it came to power in 1979, figures prepared for him by the House of Commons Statistical Section showed that it was local authorities who had spent more, not central government.

For every pound spent by local authorities in 1979 they were now spending, in real terms, £1.35 while for every pound spent by central government in 1979, less than 80 pence is spent in real terms now.

"Much of the increase in spending per pupil that we see now is due not to an improvement in education's economic status but to the falling rolls in schools", Mr Straw said.

But he refused to indicate how much more a Labour Government would be prepared to spend to close the gap between council and government spending. "I can't say what the landscape will be like in three years", he said.

He blamed Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education, for causing overspending in some local authorities by delaying decisions on school reorganization plans.

Grants boost for farm enterprises

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Farmers planning new enterprises will be able to claim a quarter of their total investment, up to £35,000, in grants under a government scheme announced yesterday.

The grants, available only to farmers dependent on the farm for at least half their income, will include activities such as the processing of farm produce and timber, craft workshops, repair and renovation of farm machinery, farm shops, pick-your-own sites, holiday accommodation, camping and caravan sites, barn conversions, tearooms and restaurants, sports facilities, museums, and livery for horses and ponies.

Mr John Gummer, Minister for Agriculture, said yesterday that £3 million had been allocated to the scheme for the first year, and the Government would await a response before deciding whether to provide further funds.

"Though not all farmers will want to diversify, it is a way of introducing new sources of income on to the farm", he said.

"It can also mean creating new employment and ensuring that land and buildings which may be standing idle are put to good and profitable use."

Mr Gummer said the new grants would enable farmers to cope with a new world of surpluses rather than shortages.

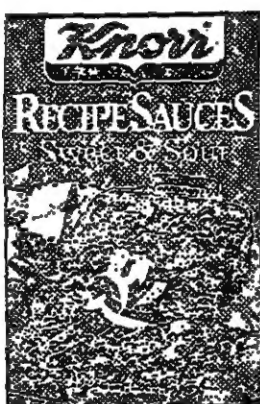
Plans for a network of 75 barns converted into cheap shelters for walkers in Britain's most remote and beautiful areas were announced by the Countryside Commission yesterday. The Youth Hostels Association will offer barn owners advice on conversion, planning permission and grants.

Lean meat prices from Sainsbury's.



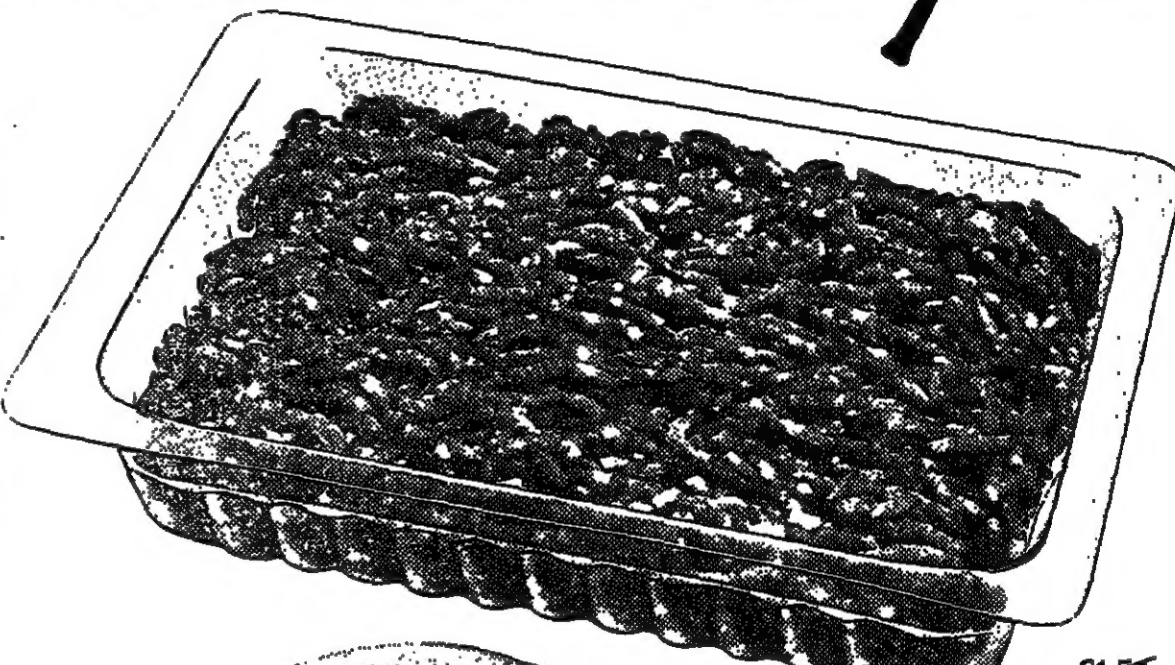
89p

Dolmio Original Recipe Sauce 475g



49p

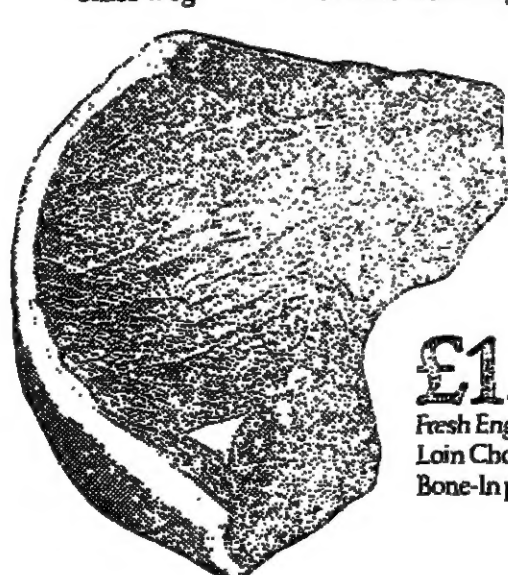
Knorr Recipe Sauces - Sweet & Sour 415g



£1.54

£1.34

Fresh Home Produced Beef Extra Lean Mince per lb (15-17 oz pack)



£1.42

£1.18

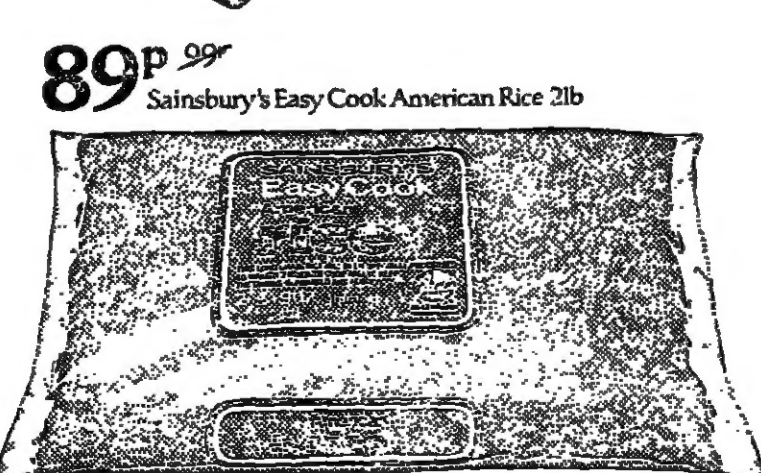
Fresh English Pork Loin Chop Bone-in per lb



£1.18

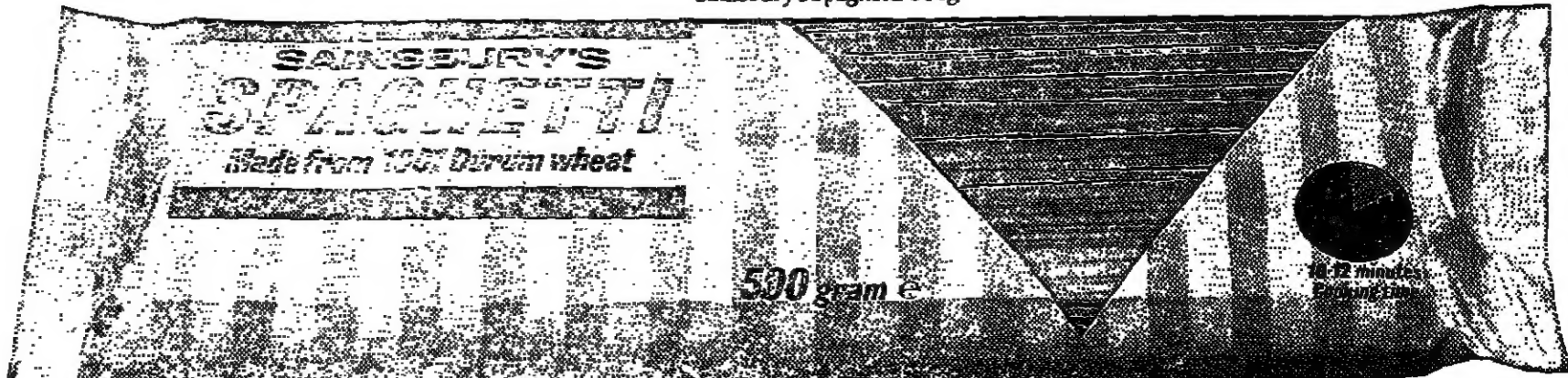
88p

Fresh English Lamb Whole Shoulder per lb



89p 99p

Sainsbury's Easy Cook American Rice 2lb

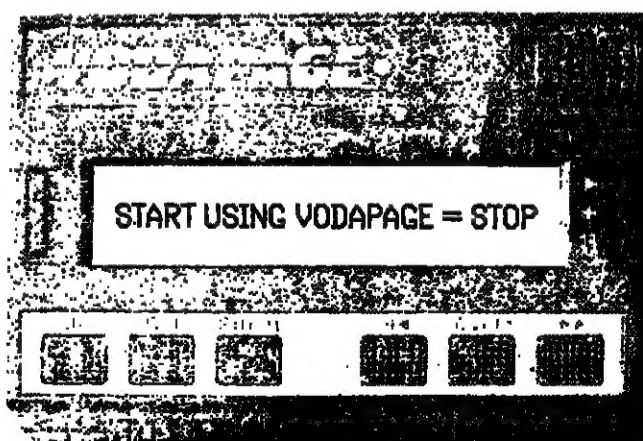
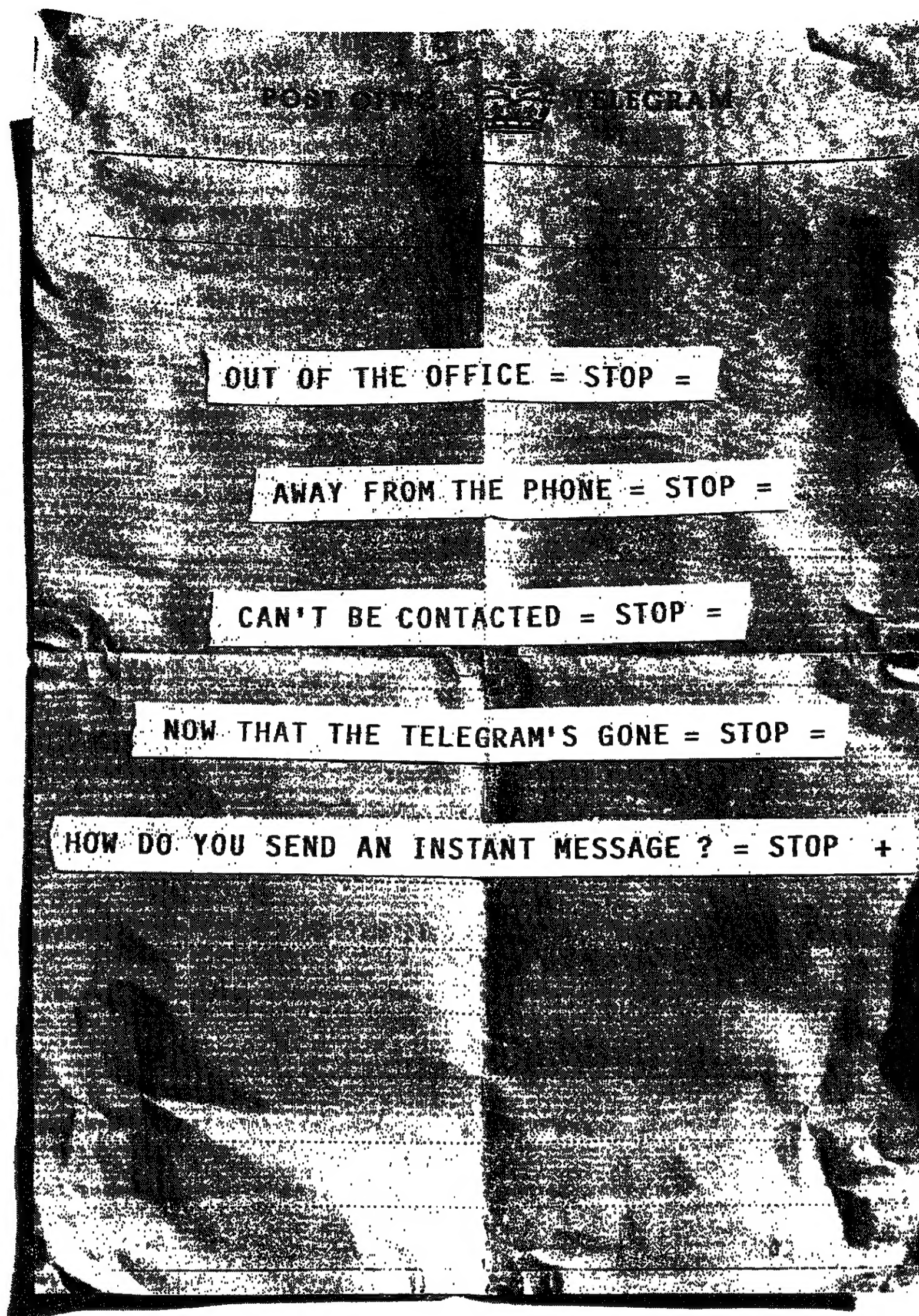


35p

Sainsbury's Spaghetti 500g

Good food costs less at Sainsbury's.

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RACIAL VODAPAGE. BE IN WHEN YOU'RE OUT.

WORLD SUMMARY

Palestinian seek church sanctuary

Ransom change

Abortion deaths

Blow

Kill

Factory workers take on the party

150-11-11

WORLD SUMMARY

Palestinian seeks church sanctuary

Jerusalem — A Palestinian who campaigns actively for the use of non-violent protests against Israel is seeking sanctuary in a church, synagogue or mosque to prevent his expulsion (Jan Murray writes).

Mr Mubarak Awad, a Jerusalem-born Christian with American citizenship, has been told he must leave by midnight tomorrow because his three-month tourist visa will not be extended. The American Embassy in Tel Aviv is urgently seeking clarification of the ruling, which says that Mr Awad has forfeited his status as a local resident because of his prolonged absence in the United States, where he lived for 15 years.

Mr Awad, who wrote a book advocating non-violent protest, is preparing for the worst. In keeping with his belief that the use of force is wrong, he is seeking a sanctuary. "If they want to get rid of me, they will have to drag me out by force," he said. "But I will take a plane to Cyprus and get a small boat and sail back. I promise them I will return."

Ransom change

Esteposa, Spain — A lawyer for the family of Melodie Nakachian, the kidnapped five-year-old daughter of the Korean singer Kimera, said here yesterday the case had "entered a new phase" since the reduction of the ransom demand from £7.6 million to £2.9 million (Harry Debelius writes).

The kidnappers, who have threatened to stop giving food and liquids to their hostage, contacted her wealthy British-born father again here, less than a day after cutting the ransom demand. ● ARDORE: An Italian businessman, Signor Domenico Varacalli, kidnapped in May, was freed near his southern Italian town after his family paid a substantial ransom, police said (Reuters reports).

Hopes on INF deal

Geneva (Reuters) — Top US and Soviet nuclear arms negotiators ended three days of tough bargaining here, saying a treaty would be signed on schedule at the summit next month despite a daunting list of outstanding problems.

All public statements by the Soviet negotiator, Mr Yuli Voronov, and his American counterpart, Mr Max Kampelman, emphasized that the pact to scrap some 1,000 intermediate-range forces (INF) would be completed by the summit in Washington on December 7 to December 10. "Work on the treaty, a document of some 120 pages, is in the final stage," Mr Voronov said in a TV interview, "and should be completed by November 23."

Aboriginal deaths

Sydney — Three more Aborigines have died in police custody, at least one in suspicious circumstances, less than a week after a commission of inquiry began investigating about 70 similar deaths since 1980 (Keith Dalton writes).

The deaths, including that of a man aged 25 found hanging in his cell with wire loose around his neck, coincide with an ambitious £80m government programme to boost aboriginal employment. Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, said: "Australia has few problems as tragic and complex as the persistent poverty in which most Aborigines live".

Bhopal hearing

Delhi — The Indian Government and the Union Carbide chemical company have failed to agree on an out-of-court compensation settlement for the people affected by the world's worst industrial accident at Bhopal in December 1985, when more than 2,500 people died (Michael Hamlyn writes).

Mr M.A. Deo, a district court judge in Bhopal, gave until yesterday for a settlement to be agreed. When he was told the parties had not been able to come to terms, he said he would begin proceedings on Friday week.

Radiation all-clear

Vienna (Reuters) — The International Atomic Energy Agency said yesterday that Iraqi raids on an unfinished Iranian atomic plant could not create significant radiation danger for the public.

The United Nations agency also said that it had reached a preliminary decision to reject Iran's request that it condemn the air raids which occurred on Tuesday, and send a team of experts to the Beshahr plant to assess the damage. It added, however, that it was prepared to offer assistance if Tehran gave more information.

Killer's body shown

Harare — The body of Richard Gwesela lay yesterday inside an aluminium "body box" in the car park of the Gweru police station in Zimbabwe's Midlands while thousands queued silently to bear witness (Jan Raath writes).

Gwesela was reputed, with his gang of about four, to have killed more than 70 people, five of them white farmers, this year. He had developed a mystique of invincibility. A special task force infiltrated into the Chemungu area, 100 miles west of Harare, shot him dead. His body has been displayed to try to quash the myth of invincibility.

Unrest in East Europe

Factory workers take on the party

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Evidence of resistance by factory workers in Eastern Europe to recently introduced austerity programmes became evident yesterday when reports reached the West of a large anti-government demonstration in Romania. Meanwhile, demonstrations in Yugoslavia yesterday forced the authorities to make pay concessions.

At least 5,000 Romanian workers were said to have taken part in a demonstration on Sunday, prompted by government measures to cut fuel allocations.

Angry crowds in the town of Brasov, a big industrial city in central Romania with a large population of ethnic Germans, chanted "We want bread" and burnt pictures of President Ceausescu.

Workers in the Red Flag tractor factory, a showpiece of Romanian industry, downed tools and marched on the Communist Party's local headquarters. Thousands of others joined the protest against food shortages, compulsory Sunday working and new restrictions on gas and electricity supplies.

The headquarters were invaded and crowds hurled telephones, chairs and files into the street, where a bonfire was made of Romanian flags and official portraits.

Government militia in full riot gear arrived on the scene three hours later.

Western diplomats considered the protest exceptional in a country noted for the passivity of its public. Although there were limited protests against lack of food and

heating last winter, they were on a much smaller scale.

The Romanian Foreign Minister, Mr Ioan Totu, who completed a three-day visit to Britain yesterday, was urged to liberalize some of his country's regulations.

Meanwhile, in Yugoslavia's poorest republic, Macedonia, workers won some concessions after making a renewed challenge to the Government's austerity programme.

More than 1,000 aluminium workers paraded in Skopje, the republic's capital, to demand pay increases matching the 71 per cent granted previously to steel foundry workers. After marching on the regional parliament and holding three hours of talks with officials, they were granted a substantial part of their demands.

In the Macedonian town of Prilep, 1,500 workers from a wood-processing plant demonstrated against low wages.

● WARSAW: The Polish Communist Party leadership yesterday made public its proposals for political reforms that would provide constitutional guarantees for private property, make elections more competitive, ease restrictions on forming associations and open up more managerial posts to non-party members (A Correspondent writes).

The document is to be presented for approval to the party's Central Committee at a plenum scheduled for November 25, four days before a referendum called by the Government to rally public support for its reforms.

Anti-racist brings message to Le Pen recruiting ground

From Philip Jacobson, Marseilles

France's best-known advocate of racial harmony came to the country's most tense and troubled city yesterday with an uncompromising message.

"Your immigrants are here to stay," M. Harlem Désir, president of the SOS-Racisme organization, said. "Integrating them might not be easy, but it can be done and it must be done, even in the more explosive situations."

As M. Désir, an articulate 27-year-old of French West Indian origin, is well aware, Marseilles qualifies unhesitatingly in that respect. Its population of about one million includes an estimated 175,000 foreigners, the overwhelming majority of whom are from North Africa.

No other city in France houses such a concentration of immigrants and nowhere else is there greater support for M. Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front, with its raw and unconcealed hostility to the non-white community.

Before M. Désir arrived yesterday, I spent some time in one of the areas he was due to visit in the decaying northern suburbs. Most of the city's Arab community live there in

high-rise public housing estates, cheek by jowl with the white working classes who provide the National Front's most fervent supporters.

The strains and stresses are there for all to see, from ugly graffiti — "Out with Arab filth", "NF — Nazi Fascist" — to the bitterness which can suddenly boil to the surface on both sides of the racial divide.

M. Le Pen's followers in Marseilles do not appear to have lost any ground at all since taking almost 23 per cent of the vote in the 1986 parliamentary election. Indeed, some shrewd local observers believe that the National Front is now first choice for about 30 per cent of the city's voters.

Talking to white residents, one soon understands why this is such fertile ground for M. Le Pen's heady brand of nationalism. Every conversation eventually turns to "them", the Arabs in the northern suburbs. The refrain is unchanging: there are too many of them, they take too much off social welfare, they are too noisy, too cocky, too foreign.

One middle-aged couple,

Marseilles-born and bred, owners of a small dry-cleaning business, insisted on conducting me around the area of Le Canebière, the main street cutting down through the heart of the city to the old port. Shop after shop, stall after stall, are now run by North Africans. The sounds, the sights, are overwhelmingly Arab.

"To be honest, this frightens and sickens us," said my guides. "Wherever we look, day or night, there they are."

For SOS-Racisme, the greatest fear of all, here in Marseilles and wherever large numbers of North Africans exist uneasily beside suspicious and resentful white communities, is that the National Front's electorate will continue to grow until it becomes impossible to "marginalize" it.

With the coming presidential elections very much in mind, M. Désir and his multi-racial colleagues are now putting the final touches to what they hope will provide a crushing response to "racism and xenophobia" with a vast national rally in Paris at the end of this month.

Waldheim supporters quit



Herr Graff announcing his resignation yesterday over a remark about Dr Waldheim quoted in a French magazine.

Vienna (Reuters) — A leading supporter of President Kurt Waldheim of Austria resigned yesterday after a row over a comment that he made about Dr Waldheim's wartime activities.

Herr Michael Graff quit as General Secretary of the conservative People's Party. He had been quoted in the latest edition of the French magazine *L'Express* as saying: "So long as it is not proven that (Dr Waldheim) strangled six Jews with his own hands, no problem."

A second conservative politician, Herr Carl Hoedl, the deputy mayor of Linz, also resigned yesterday after comparing the campaign against Dr Waldheim by the World Jewish Congress, which accuses him of war crimes, to the Jews' treatment of Christ.

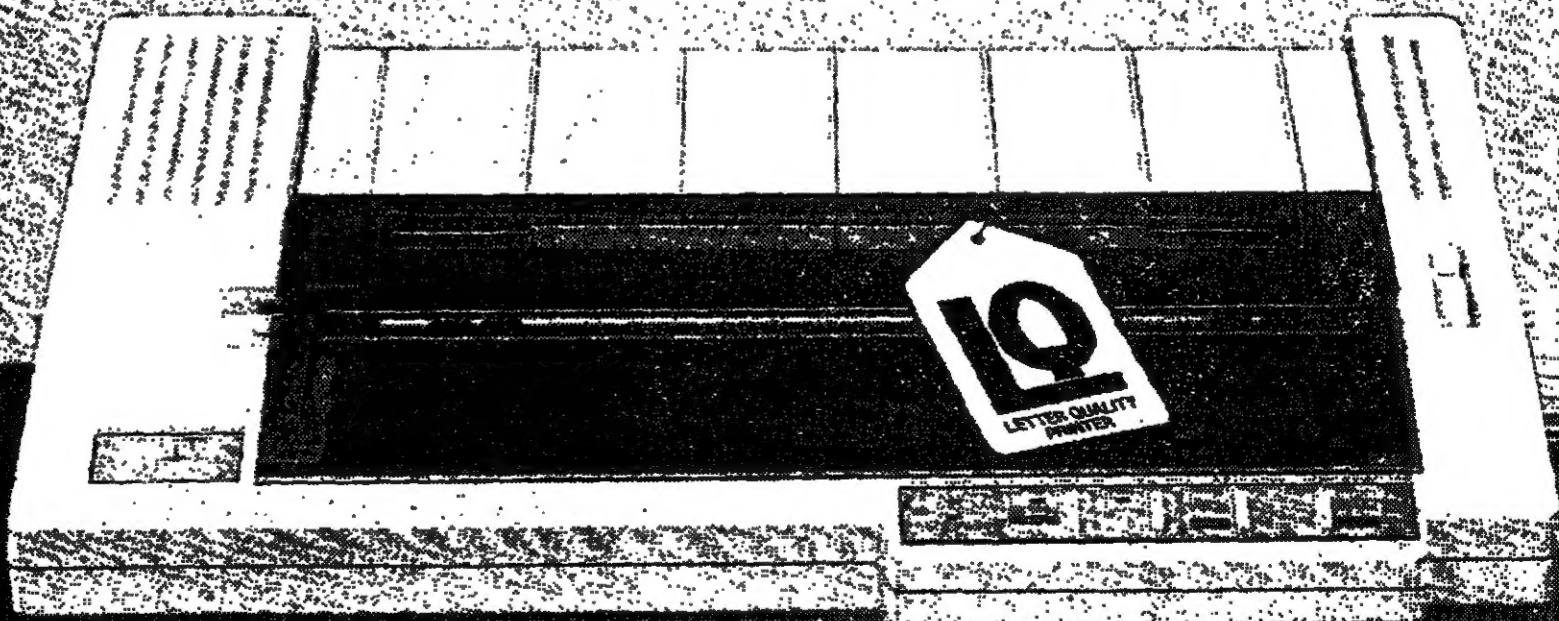
Herr Hoedl, also a member of the People's Party, made the comparison in a letter earlier this year to Mr Edgar Broadbent, WJC president.

Herr Graff's comments to *L'Express* brought protests from across the Austrian political spectrum. Herr Franz Vranitzky, the Socialist Chancellor, said they went beyond acceptable limits, while Dr Waldheim commented: "This incident should remind us once again that human dignity must be the highest criterion for all our words and deeds."

Herr Graff, aged 50, apologized and told a press conference: "One cannot demand political responsibility from other people and not demand it from oneself."

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IRAN-CONTRA REPORT

Reagan 'must bear the ultimate responsibility'

How report sees role of the President

Secrecy, deception and disdain

Following is the text of the key passage in the 690-page congressional Iran-Contra report dealing with President Reagan and his advisers.

Who was responsible for the Iran-Contra affair? Part of our mandate was to answer that question, not in a legal sense (which is the responsibility of the independent counsel) but in order to reaffirm that those who serve the Government are accountable for their actions. Based on our investigation, we reach the following conclusions.

At the operational level, the central figure in the Iran-Contra affair was Lieutenant-Colonel North, who co-ordinated all of the activities and was involved in all aspects of the secret operations. North, however, did not act alone.

North's conduct had the express approval of Admiral John Poindexter, first as Deputy National Security Adviser, and then as National Security Adviser.

North also had at least the tacit support of Robert McFarlane, who served as National Security Adviser until December, 1985.

In addition, for reasons cited earlier, we believe that the late Director of Central Intelligence, William Casey, encouraged North, gave him direction and promoted the concept of an extra-legal covert organization. Casey, for the most part, insulated CIA career employees from knowledge of what he and the NSC (National Security Council) staff were doing.

Casey's passion for covert operations — dating back to his World War Two intelligence days — was well-known. His close relationship with North was attested to by several witnesses. Further, it

What may aptly be called the 'cabal of the zealots' was in charge

was Casey who brought Richard Secord into the secret operation, and it was Secord who, with Albert Hakim (arms dealer), organized the enterprise.

These facts provide strong reasons to believe that Casey was involved both with the diversion and with the plans for an "off-the-shelf" covert capacity.

The committees are mindful, however, of the fact that the evidence concerning Casey's role comes almost solely from North: that this evidence, albeit under oath, was used by North to exculpate himself; and that Casey could

not respond. Although North told the committees that Casey knew of the diversion from the start, he told a different story to the Attorney-General in November, 1986, as did Casey himself.

Only one other witness, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Earl, testified that he had been told by North during Casey's lifetime that Casey knew of the diversion.

The Attorney-General recognized on November 21, 1986, the need for an inquiry. His staff was responsible for finding the diversion memorandum, which the Attorney-General promptly made public. But as described earlier, his fact-finding inquiry departed from standard investigative techniques. The Attorney-General saw Director Casey hours after the diversion memorandum, yet he testified that he never asked Casey about the diversion. He waited two days to speak to Poindexter, North's superior, and then did not ask him what the President knew. He waited too long to seal North's offices. These lapses placed a cloud over the Attorney-General's investigation.

There is no evidence that the Vice-President was aware of the diversion. The Vice-President attended several meetings on the Iran initiative, but none of the participants could recall his views. The Vice-President said he did not know of the Contra resupply operation.

His National Security Adviser, Donald Gregg, was told in early August, 1986, by a former colleague that North was running the Contra resupply operation, and that associates of Edwin Wilson — a well known ex-CIA official convicted of selling arms to Libya and plotting the murder of his prosecutors — were involved in the operation. Gregg testified that he did not consider these facts worthy of the Vice-President's attention and did not report them to him, even after the Hasenfus airplane was shot down and the Administration had denied any connection with it.

The central remaining question is the role of the President in the Iran-Contra affair. On this critical point, the shredding of documents by Poindexter, North and others, and the death of Casey, leave the record incomplete.

As it stands, the President has publicly stated that he did not know of the diversion. Poindexter testified that he shielded the President from knowledge of the diversion. North said that he never told

the President, but assumed that the President knew. Poindexter told North on November 21, 1986, that he had not informed the President of the diversion. Secord testified that North told him he had talked with the President about the diversion, but North testified that he had fabricated this story to bolster Secord's morale.

Nevertheless, the ultimate responsibility for the events in

Colonel North, who co-ordinated all of the activities... did not act alone

the Iran-Contra affair must rest with the President. If the President did not know what his National Security Adviser was doing, he should have. It is his responsibility to communicate unambiguously to his subordinates that they must keep him advised of important actions they take for the Administration. The Constitution requires the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed". This charge encompasses a responsibility to leave the members of his Administration in no doubt that the rule of law governs.

Members of the NSC staff appeared to believe that their actions were consistent with the President's desires. It was the President's policy — not an isolated decision by North or Poindexter — to sell arms secretly to Iran and to maintain the Contras "body and soul", the Boland Amendment (to the Constitution) notwithstanding. To the NSC staff, implementation of these policies became the overriding concern.

Several of the President's advisers pursued a covert action to support the Contras, in disregard of the Boland Amendment and of several statutes and executive orders requiring congressional notification. Several of these same advisers lied, shredded documents and covered up their actions. These facts have been on the public record for months. The actions of those individuals do not comport with the notion of a country guided by the rule of law. But the President has yet to condemn their conduct.

The President himself told the public that the US Government had no connection to the Hasenfus airplane. He told the public that early reports of arms sales for hostages had "no foundation". He told the public that the United States had not traded arms for hostages. He told the public

that the States had not condoned the arms sales by Israel to Iran, when in fact he had approved them and signed a finding, later destroyed by Poindexter, recording his approval. All of these statements by the President were wrong.

Thus, the question whether the President knew of the diversion is not conclusive on the issue of his responsibility. The President created or at least tolerated an environment where those who did know of the diversion believed with certainty that they were carrying out the President's policies.

This same environment enabled a secretary who shredded, smuggled, and altered documents to tell the committees that "sometimes you have to go above the written law" and it enabled Admiral Poindexter to testify that "frankly, we were willing to take some risks with the law". It was in such an environment that former officials of the NSC staff and their private agents could lecture the committees that a "rightful cause" justifies any means, that lying to Congress and other officials in the executive branch itself is acceptable when the ends are just, and that Congress is to blame for

If the Government becomes a law-breaker, it breeds contempt for law

passing laws that run counter to Administration policy. What may aptly be called the "cabal of the zealots" was in charge.

In a constitutional democracy, it is not true, as one official maintained, that "when you take the king's shilling, you do the king's bidding". The idea of monarchy was rejected here 200 years ago and since then, the law — not any official or ideology — has been paramount. For not instilling this precept in his staff, for failing to take care that the law reigned supreme, the President bears the responsibility.

Fifty years ago Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis observed: "Our Government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the Government becomes a law-breaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy." The Iran-Contra affair resulted from a failure to heed this message.

Call for commitment to Constitution

Following is a partial text of some of the report's key recommendations.

It is the conclusion of these committees that the Iran-Contra affair resulted from the failure of individuals to observe the law, not from deficiencies in existing law or in our system of governance. This is an important lesson to be learned from these investigations, because it points to the fundamental soundness of our constitutional processes.

Thus, the principal recommendations emerging from the investigation are not for new laws but for a renewal of the commitment to constitutional government and sound processes of decision-making.

The President must "take care" that the laws be faithfully executed. This is both a moral and legal responsibility.

Government officials must observe the law, even when they disagree with it.

Decision-making processes in foreign-policy matters, including covert action, must provide for careful consideration of all options and their consequences. Opposing views must be weighed, not ignored. Unsound processes, in which participants cannot even agree on what was de-

cided (as in the case of the initial Iranian arms sale) produce disastrous decisions.

Congress's role in foreign policy must be recognized, not dismissed, if the benefit of its counsel is to be realized and if public security is to be secured and maintained.

The Administration must not lie to Congress about what it is doing. Congress is the partner, not the adversary, of the executive branch, in the formulation of policy.

Excessive secrecy in the making of important policy

Government officials must observe law, even when they disagree with it

decisions is profoundly anti-democratic and rarely promotes sound policy decisions.

These recommendations are not remarkable. They embody the principles on which this country's success has been based for 200 years. What is remarkable is that they were violated so freely and so repeatedly in the Iran-Contra affair.

Congress cannot legislate good judgement, honesty or fidelity to law. But there are

some changes in law, particularly relating to oversight of covert operations, that would make our process function better in the future. They are set forth below...

The committees recommend that Section 501 of the National Security Act be amended to require that Congress be notified prior to the commencement of a covert action, except in certain rare instances, and in no event later than 48 hours after a finding is approved. This recommendation is designed to assure timely notification to Congress of covert operations.

The committees recommend legislation requiring that all covert action findings be in writing and personally signed by the President... The legislation should prohibit retroactive findings...

The committees recommend legislation requiring that copies of all signed written findings be sent to the congressional intelligence committees...

The committees recommend that the Attorney-General be provided with a copy of all proposed findings for purposes of legal review.

The committees recommend that a finding by the

President should be required before a covert action is commenced by any department, agency, or entity of the US Government, regardless of what source of funds is used.

The committees recommend that each finding shall cease to be operative after one year, unless the President certifies that the finding is still in the national interest...

The committees believe that the definition of covert action should be changed so that it includes a request by an agency of the US to a foreign

Administration must not lie to Congress about what it is doing

country or a private citizen to conduct a covert action on behalf of the US...

The committees recommend that the members and staff of the NSC (National Security Council) not engage in covert actions...

The committees recommend a strict account of all US government funds managed by private citizens during the course of a covert action.

The committees recommend that a system be developed so that the CIA has an

inconsistency in giving and withholding aid to the Nicaraguan Contras, saying it was a reflection of the "chameleon-like nature of the rationale offered for granting assistance in the first instance".

The Administration's pursuit of funds from private parties and third countries in pursuit of foreign policy goals was dangerous and improper. Such solicitations, when done secretly and without congressional authorization, created a risk that the foreign country would expect and demand something in return.

By circumventing Congress's power of the purse by obtaining third country and private contributions, the Administration had undermined a cardinal principle of the Constitution.

"Covert operations of this Government should only be directed and conducted by the trained professional services that are accountable to the President and Congress. Such operations should never be delegated to private citizens in order to evade governmental restrictions," it said.

It noted that when policy goals and the law collided, the law gave way. When Congress passed the Boland Amendments to stop covert aid to the Contras, the Administration raised funds from other sources. National Security Council staff controlled expenditure of those funds.

Under the heading, "Lack of accountability", the report said Congress was told almost nothing about the solicitation of Contra funds and what it was told was false. Deniability replaced accountability.

"The very premise of democracy is that we, the people, are entitled to make our own choices on fundamental policies. But freedom of choice is illusory if policies are kept not only from the public, but from its elected representatives," it said.

Under the heading "Intelligence abuses", the report declared bluntly: "These were not covert actions, they were covert policies and covert policies are incompatible with democracy." It attacked what it called "disdain for the law," stating: "In the Iran-Contra affair officials viewed the law not as setting boundaries for their actions but as impediments to their goals."

"The covert programme of support for the Contras evaded the Constitution's most significant check on executive power: the President can spend funds on a programme only if he can convince Congress to appropriate the money."

Although the report points to Israel as the source of the initiative for sales of arms to Iran, it does not level blame at the Israeli Government. In the preface there is particular praise of Israel for its cooperation in the investigations.

Loophole on funding exploited

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

President Reagan embarked on secret aid to the Contras in 1981 without restrictions from Congress. Tens of millions of dollars were siphoned from the contingency reserve of the Central Intelligence Agency. There was no congressional oversight nor, indeed, knowledge of what was going on.

When Congress discovered the funding it approved the so-called Boland Amendment, named after its author, Mr. Edward Boland, a Massachusetts Democrat in the House of Representatives. The purpose was to force President Reagan to stop secretly funding the Contras.

The provision was passed in Congress late in December, 1982.

Its language was explicit: no funds must be used by the CIA or Defence Department to furnish military equipment, training or advice for the purpose of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government.

Within months the Administration and Congress were locked in dispute over the scope of the prohibition. The White House argued that it was not trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government but was trying to stop Nicaragua supplying arms to left-wing rebels in El Salvador.

Administration support for the Contras continued. The scope of aid from CIA funds was immense — one allocation alone was for \$80 million (\$46 million). The White House expanded its justifications for the programme beyond the interdiction of arms supposedly going to El Salvador — it said it wanted to force the Sandinista Government to the bargaining table.

In May, 1983, Congress moved again to rein in the President. In language that foreshadowed another Boland Amendment — known as Boland II — a Bill to amend the Intelligence Authorization Act stated: "None of the funds appropriated for the CIA or any other department, agency or entity of the US involved in intelligence activities may be obligated or expended for the purpose... of supporting, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua..."

But the Administration continued looking for loopholes. It insisted that members of the National Security Council staff were not covered by Boland II.

As a result people like Rear-Admiral John Poindexter, the National Security Adviser, and Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, an aide on the NSC, continued working covertly for the Contra cause.



The magazine which broke the story: The front cover and three inside pages of the Beirut magazine *al-Shiraa* whose report on November 3, 1986, on the American shipment of weapons to Iran first told of President Reagan's attempts to swap arms for US hostages in Lebanon. "This is what happened in Tehran", the front-page headline declared. Inside the magazine, the editor revealed the identity of one of the men who told Ayatollah Khomeini of the affair by asking (picture lower left): "Who arranged for the kidnapping of the Syrian charge d'affaires in Tehran and who wanted to smuggle arms to Saudi Arabia?"

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IRAN-CONTRA REPORT

White House aides mixed deadly brew with crises abroad

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The seeds of scandal

The seeds of the Iran-Contra fiasco were sown in March, 1981, when President Reagan secretly decided to fund the Nicaraguan Contras, then a motley collection of ragtag guerrilla groups. They became one of the biggest, best-supplied rebel armies Latin America has ever seen.

Eight months later the Central Intelligence Agency, under the direction of Mr Reagan's old friend, the late Mr William Casey, was given formal control of American assistance to the rebels, who by now numbered 10,000 men, with their largest bases just across the Coco river inside Honduras.

President Reagan signed an official intelligence document, called a "finding", specifically authorizing covert paramilitary actions against the Sandinista Government.

Under the law, covert actions may be initiated only by a personal decision of the President. By signing a finding, a President not only authorizes the action, he accepts responsibility for its consequences.

Mr Casey has been described as the last great buccannier from the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the predecessor of the CIA. His individualistic, combative personality was critical in the events that transpired.

He believed passionately in covert actions - he was, after all, chief of the secret intelligence branch which directed intelligence-gathering in German-controlled Europe from OSS headquarters in London during the Second World War. He was in his early thirties at the time.

In 1981 his personal friend, President Reagan, made him the first director of the CIA with Cabinet rank. In that powerful role, Mr Casey strongly advocated secret operations against Nicaragua, and the President concurred.

By chance, Congress discovered what was going on, and in December, 1982, it banned the use of US funds to overthrow the Sandinista Government. The next year it cut the huge amounts of US money the Contras were receiving. The mood hardened when it was discovered that the CIA helped to plan the sabotage of Nicaragua's oil reserves in the small Pacific port of Corinto.

Throughout 1983 there were persistent press reports of a secret war against Nicaragua. The Administration accepted an invitation by the Senate intelligence committee to explain its intentions in pursuing a covert operation. As a result, Congress saw what grudgingly granted \$24 million (£13.6 million) in aid, a sum that would sustain the rebels for only a matter of months.

At the same time, the CIA encouraged and helped the Contras to escalate the conflict. The rebels ran out of money in May, 1984. Later, one senior US official declared that the fighters were threatened with starvation. They needed clothing and medicine.

The Administration, frus-

trated in its policy of backing the Contras, made approaches to Saudi Arabia, resulting in contributions of \$1 million (£565,000) a month to the guerrillas. A month later, in December, 1984, Congress banned direct or indirect US military assistance to the rebels. Two months after that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia met President Reagan in Washington, resulting in a donation of \$15 million to the Contras cause.

In March, 1985, Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, an aide in the National Security Council, who became such a central player in the drama that would hit the headlines 20 months later, prepared plans to fund the Contras with private money. At the time he was on secondment to the White House from the US Marine Corps.

Congress, alarmed at US involvement in the Nicaraguan war, granted \$27 million in humanitarian aid to the Contras but refused military assistance. The rebels were virtually out of bullets. Other military supplies were desperately short. Colonel North and others started to look for back-door remedies.

Meanwhile, Americans were being kidnapped in Lebanon. These unconnected events were to become intertwined with the Contra issue. Between May, 1984, and January, 1985, various groups kidnapped Mr William Buckley, the CIA station chief in Beirut, the Rev Benjamin Weir, the Rev Lawrence Jenco, Mr Terry Anderson, Mr David Jacobson and Mr Thomas Sutherland.

In December, 1984, the Contras had arranged to buy arms through retired Air Force Major-General Richard Secord. In July, 1985, President Reagan, in hospital for abdominal surgery, authorized Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, to open contacts with Iran to try to secure the release of American hostages.

Two separate crises - the plight of the Contras and the seizure of Americans - would soon start to connect.

Arms for hostages

In mid-1985 Colonel North was directed to prepare contingency plans for extracting hostages from Lebanon. Two plane-loads of US-made arms belonging to Israel were sent to Iran; White House officials assured Israel that its stocks would be replenished. Within a few weeks Mr Weir was released.

Another delivery of arms - 18 Hawk anti-aircraft missiles - was sent to Iran from Israel on board a plane owned by a CIA dummy company. Iran rejected them as obsolete and no hostage was released. Mr McFarlane resigned; Rear-Admiral John Poindexter, his deputy, replaced him.

President Reagan signed an intelligence "finding" retroactively authorizing the Hawk sales as a straight arms-for-hostages swap, according to testimony given later by Rear-Admiral Poindexter to Congress. Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr

Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, argued against the arms shipments to Iran.

But President Reagan was deeply and emotionally committed to getting the hostages freed. He had met some of their families and had given a personal promise to do everything possible. He ignored the misgivings of some senior advisers and pressed on with the arms sales scheme, convinced that selling weapons to an adversary like Ayatollah Khomeini was justified so long as there was a chance of getting the hostages out.

Days after resigning, Mr McFarlane went to London and met Mr Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian middleman. Mr David Kimche, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official, and Mr Yaacov Nimrod, an arms dealer. He returned after two days and told Mr Reagan that Iran was demanding more arms. The President apparently indicated that he was willing to go along with the demand.

In January last year General Secord began to put together an air re-supply operation to the Contras. President Reagan secretly signed an authorization for arms shipments to Iran and ordered that Congress not be informed. The deliveries were intended to lead to the release of US hostages.

Profits go to Contras

The next month Colonel North, General Secord, Mr Ghorbanifar and Mr George Cave, a CIA official, met Iranian officials in Frankfurt. The arms to Iran were being sold at inflated prices. Mr Ghorbanifar suggested diverting the profits to the Contras, according to later testimony by Colonel North.

On February 17 the first shipment of 500 Tow anti-tank missiles from America's stocks was delivered to Iran via Israel, but no hostages were released. Ten days later a second shipment of 500 Tows reached Iran and still no hostages were freed.

In April, Colonel North wrote a memorandum outlining plans to use \$12 million in profits from the arms sales to help the Contras. That was the first link between the Iran arms deal and the rebels. The next month, Mr McFarlane flew to Tehran on board a plane carrying spare parts, hoping to negotiate the release of hostages. The mission failed.

But in July Mr Jenco was released. In August a shipment of remaining Hawk spare parts reached Iran. In September two more Americans were seized - Mr Frank Reed, director of the Lebanese International School, and Mr Joseph Cicippio, acting controller of the American University in Beirut.

In June, Congress had approved \$100 million in military aid to the Contras, to begin on October 1. In August General Secord, Colonel North and Mr Cave met in Washington with an Iranian official with close ties to Hojatolislam Hashemi Raf-



"There were occasions when my superiors... would simply say 'Fix it, Ollie'." - Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, the National Security Council aide, in testimony before the congressional committee.

sanjani, Speaker of the Iranian Parliament.

In October a cargo plane, part of the Contra re-supply operation set up by General Secord, was shot down over Nicaragua with a cargo of weapons. Two US pilots were killed and Mr Eugene Hasenfus, a member of the crew, was captured by the Sandinistas.

Two days later Colonel North, Mr Cave, General Secord and Mr Albert Hakim, a business associate of General Secord, met in Frankfurt and proposed an elaborate nine-point hostage release plan that included seeking the release of 17 pro-Iran terrorists held in Kuwaiti jails. The kidnappings of Americans continued: on October 21 Mr Edward Tracy, a writer, was seized in Beirut. Ten days later another 500 Tows were shipped to Iran from Israel and, within 48 hours Mr Jacobson was freed.

How the cover was blown

A Beirut newspaper then published a story about Mr McFarlane's visit to Tehran.

Five days later Colonel North met Iranian officials in Geneva, but talks on the hostage issue were unproductive. On November 10, the White House, under pressure from the press and members of Congress to explain what had been going on, issued a statement saying that "no US laws have been or will be violated" and that the policy of not making concessions to terrorists remained intact.

On November 25 Mr Edwin Meese, the Attorney-General, made the stunning revelation at a press conference in the White House that funds had been diverted to the Contras from profits on arms sales to Iran. President Reagan announced that Rear-Admiral Poindexter had resigned and that Colonel North had been

Reagan's friend proved his biggest liability

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The devastating indictment by the congressional Iran-Contra committee of Mr Edwin Meese over his handling of the initial investigation of the affair last year is a further setback to the beleaguered Attorney-General who, now widely regarded as an embarrassing liability to the Administration, is under growing pressure from many quarters to resign.

"Edwin Meese should never have been named Attorney-General in the first place," a former senior editor of *The New York Times* wrote on Tuesday. "Now with a record in that office of monumentally poor judgement and of ethical insensitivity, the most dignified contribution Mr Meese could make to prop up this faltering presidency would be to resign."

Mr John Oakes added that Mr Meese's three years as the Administration's top legal officer had been marked by an inability to understand the obligations of high office. His role as presidential adviser was "punctuated by a succession of egregious blunders", the most spectacular being the withdrawal of the nomination of Judge Douglas Ginsburg, the Supreme Court nominee he had urged President Reagan to propose.

In an unusually harsh article, the editor went on to say that Mr Meese had shown disdain for questions of conflict of interest. In at least three well-documented instances, he had used his White House influence to obtain high government jobs for individuals who had arranged substantial loans for himself or his family.

A week earlier Mr David Broder, the senior political editor of *The Washington Post*, attacked Mr Meese in equally scathing terms, saying that in any other democracy a cabinet official who had so embarrassed his chief would have been out of a job.

"As a government official he has been a disaster - a man whose narrowness of view is matched by his incompetence. His tangled personal affairs have twice earned him investigations by special prosecutors. He has been involved in a string of blunders, stretching from the 'why wake

Reagan's decision during the US-Libyan aerial dogfight in the first year of the presidency to the bungled Iran-Contra investigation."

In the face of such criticism, President Reagan has acted defiantly. Announcing Judge Anthony Kennedy as his third nominee to the Supreme Court last week, he angrily brushed aside reporters' questions on the wisdom of retaining Mr Meese, insisting that the Attorney-General was "no embarrassment" to him. And, in an unusual gesture, he put his arm round Mr Meese in a bear-hug show of affection.

His priorities placed low value on ethical, intellectual standards

Ironically, Mr Meese came to the White House announcement directly from the US District Court where he had testified for about 30 minutes before a grand jury considering possible criminal prosecution against several figures involved in the Iran-Contra scandal. He is being questioned about his role in allowing the shredding of key documents.

Mr Meese has already made five visits to another grand jury looking at his ties to Wedtech, a scandal-plagued defence contractor on whose behalf he had interceded and in which he is alleged to have had a financial interest.

Another scandal now surrounding him concerns a letter his wife wrote last June to a federal judge asking him to give "very favourable consideration" to a young friend of the family who was convicted of tax fraud.

But Mr Reagan will not sack his Attorney-General. With the departure of Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, Mr Meese is the last remaining member of the President's California coterie still in office. Mr Reagan has been increasingly isolated politically in his own Administration, which now consists of middle-of-the-road pragmatists instead of the close friends and fellow-conservatives who swept into office with him in 1981.

Many of those battles now appear to have been lost, with the defeat of Judge Robert Bork signalling the end of the conservatives' hopes of perpetuating the Reagan legacy through the courts.

links with these new men. He does not feel "comfortable" with their advice in the way he did with former advisers such as Mr Michael Deaver, Judge William Casey, the Director of the CIA, and Mr Weinberger.

Mr Meese was one of the triumvirate who ran the White House during Mr Reagan's first term, and the President, still looks to him for guidance.

But the succession of blunders has begun to strain the support for the Attorney-General of even the conservatives. They quickly blamed Mr Howard Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, for the Ginsburg fiasco, but it was clear that it was Mr Meese who had supported Judge Ginsburg while Mr Baker had opposed him.

Liberals now cite Mr Meese as the personification of the venality of so many officials in the Reagan Administration, which has seen more than 100 of its members imprisoned, indicted or forced to resign under a cloud.

Mr Oakes said the sloppiness of the Attorney-General's investigation of Mr Ginsburg was a reflection of his, and President Reagan's, priorities "which place relatively low value on ethical and intellectual standards when there is a political point to be made".

Mr Meese has shrugged off the criticism. He was resolutely cheerful at his appearance before the Iran-Contra committee during the summer despite accusations that he deliberately delayed the sealing of the office of Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, President Reagan's dismissed security aide. But his standing has been damaged. The Attorney-General's office was to have been the spearhead of the Reagan revolution in the second term, leading the fight against pornography, challenging Supreme Court rulings on such issues as abortion and affirmative action, and ensuring the appointment of conservative judges throughout the federal judiciary.

Many of those battles now appear to have been lost, with the defeat of Judge Robert Bork signalling the end of the conservatives' hopes of perpetuating the Reagan legacy through the courts.

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"The buck stopped here" - Rear-Admiral Poindexter, former National Security Adviser, in evidence to the committee. "You have to go above the written law sometimes..." - Colonel North's personal secretary, Miss Fawn Hall. "We believed... that our conduct was in furtherance of the President's policies..." - Major-General Secord. "The American people have every right to ask: How could this have happened here?" - Senator Daniel Inouye.

Ex-SAS major with a walk-on part

By Nicholas Beeston

The public exposure which Major David Walker so detests returned to haunt him yesterday when the former SAS officer's name was dragged again through the mire of the Iran-Contra scandal.

Although he only surfaced earlier this year in the Tower Commission Report as one of a host of characters involved in Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North's global army of mercenaries, arms dealers and revolutionaries, Major Walker's exploits have remained in the spotlight as the "British connection" in the affair.

The Iran-Contra Affair report summarizes six memos from Colonel North to Mr Robert McFarlane. One memo discussed Major Walker, who, in a meeting with Colonel North, offered to conduct sabotage operations for the rebels.

The report says: "After the April 20, 1986, meeting, the first shipment of lethal munitions by the enterprise for the southern

front arrived at the air base to be stored by the re-supply operation. At Walker's request, the enterprise paid David Walker \$110,000 (£62,500) for two foreign pilots and a lead master to fly missions inside Nicaragua so that United States citizens would not be exposed to possible shoot-down or capture..."

The scrutiny of Major Walker has been bad for business in the highly secretive security community, where confidentiality is essential between government employers and the mercenaries they hire. In addition to Major Walker's woes, Opposition MPs may still demand his prosecution under the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870.

To date, his Jersey-based security company, Keeney Meeny Services Ltd, has been implicated by US investigators in three separate operations in Central America to support the Contras against the Nicaraguan Government.

KMS employees are alleged to have provided training for the Contras in Honduras, to have flown supplies to the rebels, and to have taken part in a sabotage mission inside Nicaragua.

Whitehall officials are at pains to distance themselves from Major Walker, but as late as 1982 KMS provided guards for the British Embassy in Montevideo, the Uruguayan capital, during the Falklands conflict. Previously, his men were also under contract at the British missions in Kampala and San Salvador.

The irony that he should have come unstuck by a relatively minor operation will not be lost on Major Walker who, since resigning his commission in 1974, has built up a successful and respectable business. In 1982 he was elected a Conservative Party councillor for Elmbridge, Surrey, and is rumoured to have met the Prime Minister on at least one occasion.

Divisions hamper the left in Turkish general election

Opinion poll gives welcome boost to Ozal and his party

From Michael Dynes, Istanbul

An opinion poll which yesterday put the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, 23 per cent ahead of his nearest rival has given an added boost to his ruling Motherland Party (Anap), now widely expected to win hands down the November 29 general election, the first genuine exercise in democracy since the 1980 military coup.

The opinion poll, conducted for the *Turkish Daily News*, gave the Motherland Party 40.8 per cent of the vote, some 4 per cent higher than most recent polls and well ahead of the 35 per cent needed to secure a majority of the 450 parliamentary seats being contested.

The results also showed that the centre-right True Path Party (TPP), led by the former Prime Minister, Mr Süleyman Demirel — one of the politicians who presided over the slide into civil anarchy which prompted the September, 1980, coup — has been pushed into third place by the centre-left Social Democratic Populist Party (SDPP) led by Professor Erdal Inönü.

The ailing fortunes of the Democratic Left Party (DLP), led by another former Prime Minister, Mr Bülent Ecevit, were further confirmed; it received a mere 6 per cent of the poll.

Many Turkish socialists had hoped that the two ideological bedfellows could link up in a

concerted effort to defeat Anap. But Mr Ecevit's refusal to spend even an afternoon on the *chaire longue* with Mr Inönü means that the DLP is unlikely to secure the 10 per cent of the popular vote required to obtain representation.

Divisions among the left-wing parties, once a leading force in Turkish politics, has enabled Mr Ozal to concentrate his campaign on discrediting Mr Demirel, whose rallies across Anatolia are drawing vast crowds and who is expected to improve his standing among the electorate considerably by polling day.

The diminutive Prime Minister, who is more than adequately compensated in width for anything he lacks in height, is regarded by his supporters as an economic supremo who has transformed the Turkish economy from a slumbering state-controlled giant into a vibrant free market since coming to power in the 1983 elections sponsored by the military.

But the rapid pace of economic growth has exacted a heavy price. Foreign debt, unemployment and inflation are all rising steadily, and increased earnings from exports, tourism and expatriate remittances have done little to blunt the opposition's criticisms that Mr Ozal is leading Turkey down the path to economic ruin.



Turkish women at a Motherland Party rally in Izmir yesterday holding placards asking the Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, to look into the problems they face in state factories.

Hong Kong seeks garrison cost cut

Talks on the cost of maintaining the British garrison in Hong Kong opened in London yesterday amid demands for a cut in the colony's contribution (Andrew McEwen writes).

A four-man team from the Hong Kong Government, led

by Mr Piers Jacobs, the Financial Secretary, was under political pressure to secure a reduction in the 75 per cent share of the cost borne by Hong Kong's taxpayers. Ministry of Defence officials were expected to resist the demands.

Opposition to the existing Defence Costs Agreement has emerged both in Hong Kong's Executive Council and its representative Legislative Council. The colony has made a contribution to the garrison's costs since 1863.

British fury after farm ministers delay key decision

From Richard Owen in Strasbourg and Jonathan Brande in Brussels

Amid dismay and disbelief among EEC officials and Euro-MPs, the EEC farm ministers yesterday adjourned crucial last-ditch talks on the future of the common agricultural policy with no sign of agreement.

Mr John MacGregor, the British Agriculture Minister, left the meeting in fury when France and Germany blocked a deal proposed by the European Commission to reduce cereals output by taking up to 20 per cent of land out of production, a scheme known as set-aside.

Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister and current president of the EEC Council of Ministers, warned the European Parliament that failure to agree on an overhaul of finances by the time of the Copenhagen EEC summit in two weeks' time would seriously damage the Community's credibility.

Mr MacGregor said he was "very angry" about the farm policy adjournment. The French and German farm ministers claimed they had important engagements elsewhere. "But then I have too," Mr MacGregor said. "We are abrogating our responsibility by staying away so long. Farmers would suffer in the long term from failure to agree now."

In Strasbourg Mr Ellemann-Jensen noted that the EEC summit on December 4-5 was taking place only a few days before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Washington. EEC citizens would conclude that while the superpowers were able to agree on great issues, Europe was unable to put its house in order.

by tackling the minor matter of sharing the EEC bill.

Officials regard reform of the common agricultural policy as vital to success at Copenhagen, which otherwise threatens to turn into another showdown over spending between Mrs Thatcher and the Eleven. Mrs Thatcher will not agree to an increase in the EEC budget to help the poorer southern states unless excessive farm spending is curbed.

The farm ministers reconvene on Monday, when EEC foreign ministers also meet in Brussels to start completing the summit's agenda. Danish sources said Mr Poul Schlüter, the Danish Prime Minister, would embark on a tour of EEC capitals on the eve of Copenhagen, calling on Mrs Thatcher on December 1. But the prospects are grim, with M François Giscard d'Estaing, the French farm minister, accusing Mrs Thatcher of "putting the cart before the horse" by demanding farm cuts without knowing what next year's farm budget would be.

In a move which complicates Mr Schlüter's task further, the European Parliament yesterday demanded that the EEC shift the basis of its revenues wholly from VAT, as at present, to gross national product (GNP), a kind of national wealth tax. Mr Peter Price, Conservative MEP for London South-East, said this would save Britain over £100 million a year. M Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, told Euro-MPs, however, that the Commission favoured a mix of farm levies, customs duties, VAT receipts, and a GNP tax.

Spy book sale halted at British bases

The Royal Military Police have asked two book shops at the British Sovereign bases in Cyprus to stop selling Mr Peter Wright's book *Spycatcher*, a military spokesman said yesterday (Nicholas Beeson writes).

Soldiers told the YMCA and YWCA shops at the army base at Akrotiri and RAF Ecopri to discontinue sales, after one shop displayed the book in its window and another took orders for people wanting *Spycatcher*.

Although the book is freely on sale in Cyprus, a spokesman for the bases said: "In view of the controversy in Britain caused by the book, on balance we felt that it was not advisable to have it on sale." He denied that any copies had been confiscated.

Gold demand

Kathmandu (AFP) — Nepal has demanded the return of more than 44lbs of gold seized by Indian customs in Calcutta from Gurkha soldiers flying home to Nepal.

Somare goes

Port Moresby (Reuters) — Papua New Guinea's veteran statesman Mr Michael Somare is to resign as leader of the opposition.

Poet in print

Moscow (Reuters) — Pious by the 1987 Nobel literature prize-winner Joseph Brodsky, who once served in a Soviet labour camp, are to be published in the Soviet magazine *Novyi Mir*.

Qatar links

Doha (Reuters) — Qatar, in line with its regional allies, is to resume diplomatic ties with Egypt.

Cambodia peace optimism

Hanoi anxious to shed war burden

From David Watts, Hanoi

There is growing optimism that a solution to the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia is in prospect.

Not since Vietnamese forces invaded late in 1978 to expel the Khmer Rouge and install the Heng Samrin Government have the interests of Vietnam, Cambodia and their opponents so nearly coincided.

Vietnam is searching for a way out of the war to relieve the burden on its economy, and for the first time the Samrin regime is offering elections and a "neutral" government. In addition, Prince Sihanouk, the former Cambodian ruler, is ailing and wanting to return — so those most immediately concerned appear to have the elements of a compromise.

The second tier of interested parties, but no less crucial for that, includes the Chinese and the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean).

Peking, through its support of the Khmer Rouge resistance, has kept the war going, but is now ready to endorse a meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Mr Hun Sen, the young Foreign Minister of Cambodia, with a view to the Prince being offered a ranking position in a Phnom Penh coalition government.

Despite some last-minute second thoughts by the Prince, the meeting is expected to take place in Paris between December 10 and 15.

At the same time, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, is expected to be there for a congress of the French Communist Party. Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia and the key mediator between Vietnam and Asean, will also be in the French capital.

The flood of Singapore businessmen into Vietnam, and recent contracts to build an oil rig and related equipment, testify to the change of heart by one of Vietnam's most vocal Asean opponents. The opposition role is now left exclusively to Thailand, which fears the removal of the buffer between itself and its old rival, Vietnam.

After seven years of close Vietnam-Cambodia ties — in which many Cambodians have received political education in Vietnam and Vietnamese and Cambodian provinces have become closely linked through sister relationships — the idea of building an "independent, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia" may seem far-fetched.

But the use of the word "neutral" appears to signal a significant change which meets the requirements of the Chinese, who are adamantly opposed to Vietnam establishing long-term hegemony over Laos and Cambodia.

It is not yet clear whether this offer is merely a Vietnamese tactic or represents a real change of attitude. But it provides an opportunity for the Chinese to put on international diplomatic pressure for a Cambodia less beholden

to Vietnam at a time when the guerrillas have little chance of driving out the Vietnamese.

A Japanese diplomat said: "The Vietnamese believe that, in the end, the Chinese will choose friendship with Indochina over the Khmer Rouge." Mr Sen, as a sop to Chinese sensibilities, has said for the first time that the Khmer Rouge could have a role to play in the solution.

Phnom Penh said in early October that individuals and groups from the opposition, with the exception of "Pol Pot and some of his closest associates", could take part in the reconstruction of the country. There lies the most difficult element of the equation — the elimination from positions of power of such leading Khmer Rouge figures as Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

The continued occupation means no official aid from the West or Japan, so for Vietnam the economic necessity of getting out of Cambodia is manifest. With a growing budget deficit, its international currency reserves were \$15 million (£8.5 million).

The French Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday that an entry visa to France had been accorded the Cambodian Prime Minister, Mr Hun Sen (Sanna MacDonald writes from Paris). The ministry said that he is expected to assist at the French Communist Party congress next month.

At the end of last year, sufficient only for two weeks imports from the convertible area, with inflation running at an annual average of 350 per cent, according to the International Monetary Fund.

Arrears on loan repayments were \$1 billion, with debt servicing owed for the year of \$332 million. Only \$19 million were repaid. Total debt stood at \$7.7 billion, of which \$2.5 billion are owed to the convertible area. Private British creditors are owed \$29.6 million.

The Soviet Union underwrites the cost of a war which has long been a political embarrassment to Moscow and an impediment to better relations with the dynamic countries of South-East Asia. There is little enthusiasm from other Eastern block countries except East Germany. One East European envoy in Hanoi confided: "We support them, but it's not something we talk about very much."

The war in Cambodia gets little media coverage in Vietnam and the Government would prefer to deflect attention to the "northern front" against the Chinese.

But the war will be in the headlines again this month, when Vietnam is to stage another withdrawal of forces. Such annual moves have been treated with great scepticism by other countries in the region, since it has not been clear whether they have been real withdrawals or merely rotations of forces.

In any event, Vietnam is committed to getting all its troops out by 1990.

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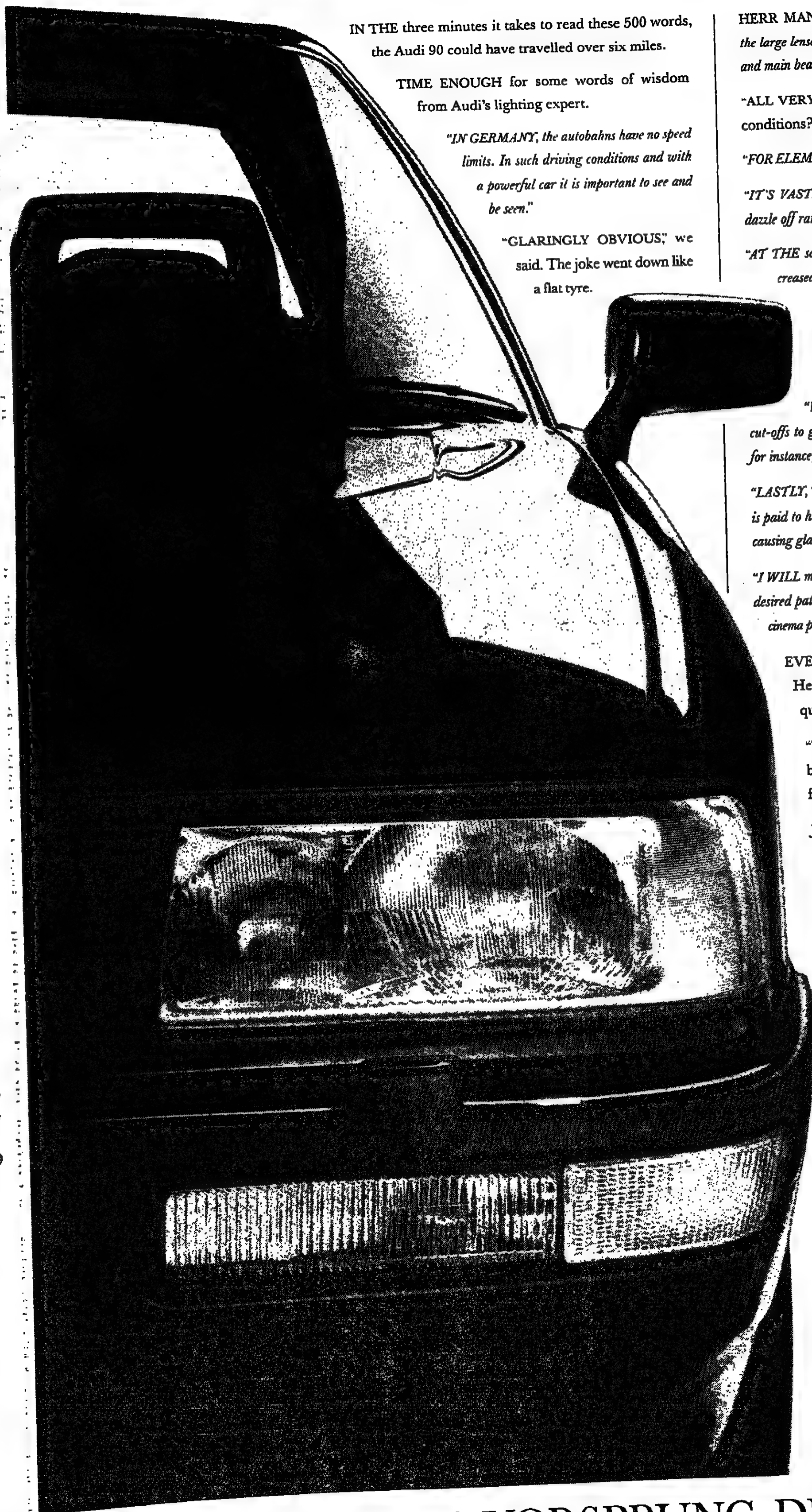
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"THE ELLIPSOID replaces the paraboloid reflector previously used to cast light on to the road.

"WE THEN added a screen which allows precisely defined cut-offs to give the required lighting effect. It can provide high sharpness, for instance, or an intentional lack of sharpness.

"LASTLY, THE lens is of heat treated, pressed glass and particular attention is paid to high surface quality to prevent light being deflected upward and causing glare to oncoming traffic.

"I WILL make it simple. If the old lights used a prism to direct light in the desired pattern, the ellipsoid uses a lens to focus it precisely. It's rather like a cinema projector."

EVEN WITH our limited technical knowledge, it was kind of Herr Mang not to keep us in the dark. But we had more questions.

"THAT'S FINE if we can see the 90 coming towards us, but what about traffic approaching from side roads or following behind?"

JUST AS we thought we'd put Herr Mang under an uncomfortable spotlight, we found otherwise.

"THE TURN signals are mounted within the front bumper and are big enough to be easily visible from the side as well as the front.

"THE NEW tail lights are also bigger. The light clusters form a continuous line with the number plate and, as an additional safety measure, are set high enough to escape damage in light impacts.

"AS YOU can see," added Herr Mang, "everything we do must be seen in the overall context of the 90's design.

"WITH THE headlights, for example, we bonded the light units and lenses together, but kept the reflectors adjustable inside the housing.

"THIS ARRANGEMENT keeps the headlight lenses flush with the body, regardless of the reflector setting. Therefore, you can adjust the headlights without moving the total unit, so aerodynamics are not affected."

"WHICH PRESUMABLY helps the car travel at 187.7ft per second," we mused.

"EXACTLY."

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SPECTRUM

A Roman business empire?



Italy would not be most people's hot tip to take best advantage of a single Europe, but its major industries are

already spreading northward, ready for the realities of 1992, as Roger Boyes reports. Attitudes in Britain and West Germany are markedly different

Part 4: The mega companies move in

In northern Italy, in the boardrooms of Milan and Turin, everything moves at a crackling pace; secretaries stalk the corridors in the fast 1-2, 1-2 step of Tyrolean mountain troops. Their bosses, impeccably dressed, are busy with their own lunch-times, are lucky to get a ham sandwich in between calls to Frankfurt.

Italy is having to move faster to catch up with northern Europe and, in so doing, is Europeanizing its business more thoroughly than any of its staid neighbours in the north. As the 1992 dream of a single Europe marches closer — the free flow of capital, the free movement of goods and people — it is the Italians who are positioning themselves to profit the most.

Two factors are at work. First, Italian business has always had problems of scale: expansion beyond Italian frontiers is not so much an option as a necessity. Second, Europe has always been the natural measuring rod for Italy's modernization; to do something "the European way" means to deliver to strict deadlines, deal across borders, speak foreign languages.

In those shining boardrooms, flowcharts are unveiled and, sure enough, Italian concerns are creating jobs in France, West Germany, even Britain. Their shares are being traded on three or four European exchanges. Their ownership structure shows roots in Paris and Frankfurt.

As in the rest of Europe, Italian concerns have taken over some of the responsibility for growth that has been abandoned by state treasuries and finance ministries. But in Italy, too, there is a realization that something more fundamental is changing in the nature of capitalism — Olivetti's Carlo De Benedetti believes that the question of

ownership is now peripheral; what counts is leadership and company identity.

Having an empire (grouped in the holding company COFIDE) that boasts not only Olivetti's office automation, but also banking and publishing (Mondadori), tyres (Pirelli), food (Buitoni) and other financial services, Signor De Benedetti is in a position to know.

He has a 51 per cent stake in COFIDE but other shareholders include British (S.G. Warburg), US, Japanese and French banks. He acquired the quintessentially German company of Triumph Adler, Davigel, the French frozen fish distributor — and France is targeted as the next

'I believe in alliance with the US and Japan but you must be strong, too'

great area of expansion. Buitoni France, his food branch, is taking over the main growth role from Buitoni Italy. Spain is also a natural growth area for him.

The logical equation that links cuts in workforces with raised productivity and, eventually, renewed recruitment — the central components of Thatcherism — is working in Italy. Olivetti made 14,000 workers redundant after De Benedetti arrived in 1978. "The worst time here was after the first three months when I thought I couldn't make it. The best was in 1985 when we started hiring again."

But the rub is that the jobs generated are largely outside Italy: almost 40 per cent of the 50,000 new jobs. That is the

Italian way of approaching the 1992 target.

For De Benedetti, as for other Italian industrialists — Raul Gardini of Ferruzzi, or Vittorio Merloni, the kitchen manufacturer — Europe is not really a romantic vision. His reasoning is this: capitalism has changed fundamentally.

There is no role for new multinational companies. Instead a combination of strategic alliances and cross frontier takeovers — which could put corporate ownership into the hands of several different European owners — is the road to expansion.

Europe is the natural base for growth. Thus Gardini moved (unsuccessfully) to take over British Sugar and is planning to become the major European manufacturer of ethanol. Merloni has captured 10 per cent of the European kitchen products market, is growing swiftly and will spread his tentacles into Spain and Portugal simply to head off competition from these countries.

De Benedetti explains Olivetti's European philosophy: "I am deeply convinced that we have to co-operate as Europeans, not ideologically but practically. Sometimes I hear what I think are very stupid arguments that Europeans should co-operate to try to compensate for the power of the Americans."

"I don't share that view. I believe in alliances with the United States and Japan. But in an alliance you must be strong yourself. And that means having sales volumes, market shares and capability. I would very much like to see those three elements increased for Olivetti by means of agreements with other European companies."

Italian business is shifting in this direction. By raising money through different European stock exchanges and building on joint ventures, it is



The rub is that the jobs generated are largely outside Italy: almost 40 per cent of the 50,000

helping to create an industrial Europe while at the same time modernizing Italy. The danger here is that Europeanization may pull northern Italy further away from the underdeveloped south.

The big Italian corporations do try to funnel some investment to the south, but there

are unmistakable tensions. How then to preserve the Italian identity of the new look business empire? So far the image makers do not have many ideas. But both Fiat and Olivetti are playing an important part in the restoration and preservation of Italy's art heritage, financing the restoration of "The Last Supper" or staging lavish symposia on behalf of sinking Venice.

This is valuable and more than just public relations; but there is much left to do and it is plain that the drive to Europeanize will claim its share of victims.

BRITAIN: DANGEROUS INSULARITY

A group of young British businessmen were chatting about 1992. They had no doubt what they felt about the accelerating progress towards the elimination of barriers to trade. "Let's hope they keep the doors closed as long as possible — the competition will be ridiculous," they agreed.

Such attitudes can all too easily turn into self-fulfilling prophecy. The habit of insularity can induce a mood of defeatism unjustified either by British industry's recent performance or by the special advantages it enjoys.

Anyone who does not treat 1992 as an opportunity is at risk of finding that it will be a danger. "Companies need to be taking more account of 1992 in their current investment plans, not only their future ones," says Stephen Woolcock, the Confederation of British Industry's deputy director for international affairs. "Five years is no distance away in terms of planning. Where possible it will be worth considering the rationalization of operations on one site. Any activity where distribution or transport costs are important will obviously be affected, but the effects will go very wide."

British industry is relatively much stronger now than it was when Britain first joined the

EEC. Much reorganization and restructuring has already taken place, but Woolcock warns that British industry is failing to involve itself as eagerly as it should in the continuing process of drawing up EEC standards for new products: "A lot of companies say they cannot afford it, but it is short-sighted to leave it to others to make the definitions for tomorrow's products."

Another problem is languages — or, rather, the notorious British attitude to them. Peter Luft, general secretary of the European Movement, says: "Schools in this country haven't the faintest conception of what 1992 will mean over a whole range of subjects. Language teaching is simply a disaster. Companies today tend to recruit good graduates and then show them to the language courses. But that wastes an enormous amount of time and money."

Companies based outside the South-east may face new problems in remaining competitive against rivals based on the Continent. The Government remains officially confident that their problems will in general be outweighed by advantages such as lower land and labour costs, but there will be risks in sitting back to wait and see whether this will be so.

George Hill

GERMANY: A MUTED APPROACH

West Germany, with its powerful economy and leading role in the EEC, is as committed as other states to the 1992 target date. In January, Bonn takes over the rotating EEC presidency from Denmark and will have the job of speeding up internal market decisions. But the fact remains that very few West Germans are aware of what awaits them.

Emil Underberg, who runs a business in Rheingold on the Rhine, told a meeting of the "Kangaroo group" — a European Parliament 1992 pressure group — recently that "under 3 per cent" of German businessmen were prepared. An informal Times survey bears him out: of some 20 German companies approached, only a handful had conducted in-house studies, all of them major concerns.

A spokesman for Siemens, the electronics giant, felt confident it could defend its market share in Europe, provided it was given reciprocal access in Britain, France and other countries: "The danger is that national public companies will still engage in protectionism."

Martin Bangemann, the German economics minister, takes the view that 1992 will "set free new growth and competition". But even he

warns that it will take a great deal of political will to tackle the highly protected sectors in Germany, such as transport, and says the EEC must not push through internal market standards that fall short of Germany's on health, safety or the environment.

Some Germans even have doubts about the EEC becoming a unified "closed shop". This kind of reservation reflects partly Bonn's desire to maintain its special non-tariff relationship with East Germany. But it also has a great deal to do with the current mood of disillusionment, stemming from the widespread feeling that so "paymaster of Europe", it is putting more into the EEC than it is getting out, and that German farmers, in particular, are bearing the brunt of farm policy reforms.

Meanwhile, Chancellor Kohl and Herr Bangemann are under pressure to launch an official campaign to ensure Germany is not left behind.

Richard Owen

TOMORROW

Lord Young talks to *The Times* about Britain and a single Europe

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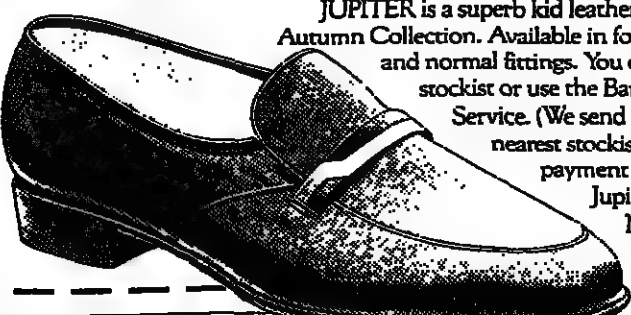
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Record prices! Investment! The joy of collecting! What is rarely mentioned is the trouble in store if your paintings or antiques are stolen. Then one enters a world of inconsistencies — the only exception being in the behavioural pattern of the criminal, who performs with grim seasonal regularity, peak-time being between now and Christmas.

Even when stolen art is traced — and that is rare — there is no guarantee that you can have it back. This week's case of the Corot painting is a good example. Stolen from a French museum three years ago and now discovered in Tokyo, it may well stay there because the new "owner" is sticking to his rights according to Japanese law.

One thing is certain: art theft has become the second biggest international crime — second only to drug trafficking. But the inconsistencies do not only occur abroad. If a Corot disappears in Kent, there is much more of a chance of getting it back than if it disappeared in Newcastle. That is because Kent is one of the few areas in Britain to have police experts specializing in tracing stolen art.

If, on the other hand, you live in Caerphilly, the service you will get from the police is one of self-help. Two years ago they gave out special ultraviolet pens so residents could secretly code their belongings. If stolen and then retrieved, the goods could be returned to their owners.

London is potentially the biggest black hole and clearing house of all. The capital used to have a specialist art and antique squad run by Detective Inspector Sid Whisker. But it was disbanded in 1984 — the reason being a combination of cuts and a rationalization of resources.

artfile
A weekly look at the art world

Sarah Jane Checkland

New Scotland Yard now has only one full time art officer and the service is reduced to a partly-computerized index system of stolen property, currently with 32,000 entries. Unlike countries such as Canada, which has a full time art squad, this country is one huge open house to thieves.

But these problems pale when compared to the legal complications if a work turns up in a different country. You may be lucky if it appears in France. There, in general, the object remains the property of the original owner whether it has been subsequently resold or not. But if it is found in Japan, as is likely in the light of their current art-buying craze, you may well discover that you are no longer the owner. According to Japanese law, if two years pass after any goods are stolen and they are then bought in good faith, the last buyer becomes the legal owner.



Too expensive to insure: the twice-stolen Rembrandt from the Dulwich gallery

Of what stolen art policing there is in this country, much is done privately. The coin trade has a system whereby each dealer passes on news of missing items to the next.

Loss adjusters are motivated sleuths, as they have to pay out the insurance money. But they often depend on ransom demands to catch Corot. All too often, though, they are not called in at all.

Instead of paying an annual £25,000 in insurance premiums, many country house owners prefer to take a risk. The Dulwich picture gallery in London — home of the ill-fated Rembrandt which has been stolen twice in recent years — has no insurance for this reason.

Recently, the art trade liaison committee, comprising British dealers and auction houses, has been discussing setting up a computerized list of stolen goods with its counterparts in Europe. This would serve a similar function to the bulletins of America's International Foundation for Art Research, which has successfully circulated information on stolen goods.

In the short term, though, Sid Whisker back. It is not enough for New Scotland Yard to say blandly, as they did this week: "We are still reviewing the situation".

In the longer term, what is needed is an international agreement. Governments should start discussing ways of unifying the laws and creating an international computer file of stolen goods. Vendors should be forced to sell goods with watertight title papers.

Otherwise more people like Victoria Wood will opt out of collecting because of the risks of theft. Or, worse, they will commission the new breed of fakers to make copies of their Corots, and put the real things in the vault.

• The Getty Museum apart, the most controversial art collection in the world is that owned by the British Rail Pension Fund. The cause of raised eyebrows when it spent up to £50 million through Sotheby's in the Seventies, it is now the subject of renewed speculation as it offloads its assets in earnest.

In June it sold its Old Master prints for £2 million. Today, it has discreetly mingled 27 items of silver into the general goods in Sotheby's silver sale. Next, on December 8, comes the fund's group of 75 Japanese prints, expected to raise another £1 million.

The fund is resented for a number of reasons: because it bought for pure investment; and because it has lost many articles to public museums, thus adding to their glamour and value (as well as saving on insurance payments).

For the pensioners, the investment has probably been more trouble than it is worth. The prints which sold last June cost them £641,000 between 1974 and 1980 — a return of 3 per cent above the retail price index. But in the interim, the fund has not received interest on its capital.

If it decides to sell the major Old Masters — such as the ceiling painting by Tiepolo, currently on loan to the National Gallery — there could be pressure on our museums to try to buy. But the risk arises that our museums would not be able to buy more than a few, and so there could be an exodus abroad. In this, as in all matters regarding the fund's collection, we are in Sotheby's hands. "We are actively selling off now, but are taking Sotheby's advice as to the timing," says the head of the fund, Maurice Stonefoot.

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1417

ACROSS	1 Public copyist (6)	4 Intelligent, smart (5)	7 Sheep's cheese (7)	10 Desolate regions (5)	11 Choices (4)	12 Thin, stiff fabric (7)	14 Los Alamos lab director (11)	18 Song chorus (7)	19 First man (4)	22 Cut gemstone surface (3)	24 Dishevelled (7)	25 Stocking run (6)	26 In agreement (6)		
DOWN	1 Male parent (4)	2 Summarize (5)	3 Solomon's mother (9)	5 Underhand (3)	6 Bed drapery (7)	7 Scoundrel (6)	8 Discordant, harsh (11)	11 Beef extract cube (3)	13 Old female cat (9)	15 With stern ex-	16 Edge (3)	17 Canning (6)	20 Own up (5)	21 Collar fastener (4)	23 Pipe junction (3)

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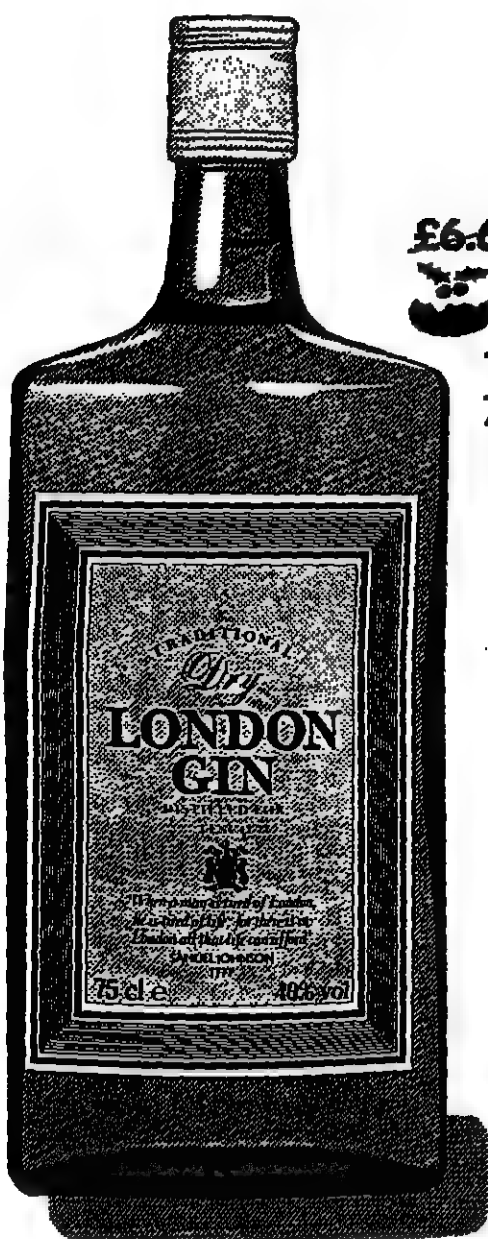
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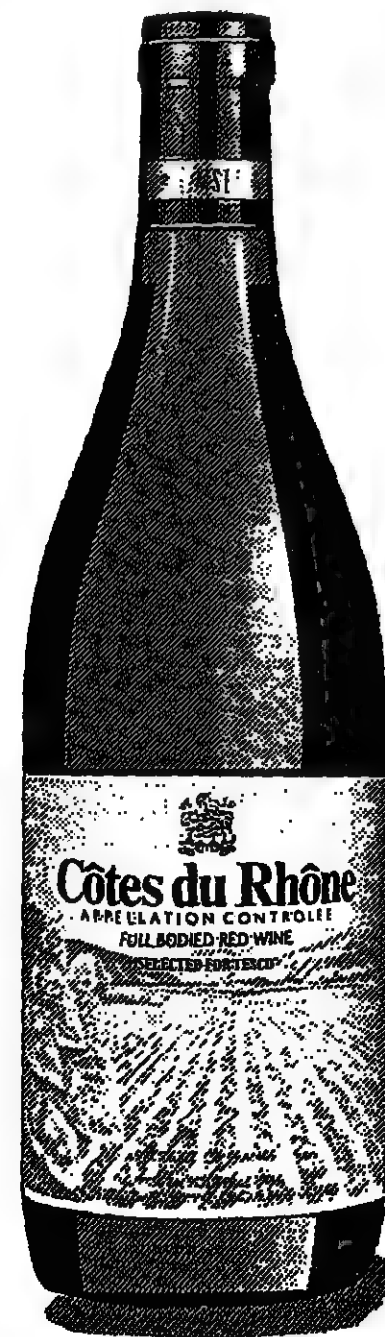
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THE TIMES DIARY

Woolsack wars

The new Lord Chancellor is no sooner installed on the Woolsack than Labour is trying to dismantle his empire in the Palace of Westminster. With the demand for desks from working peers increasing, it has been suggested that the 20-strong section of Lord Mackay's mob in charge of judicial appointments should move out, leaving him with just two rooms for his remaining team of seven. His legislative division has already been shifted - 18 months ago it vacated its offices in the House for a new domicile across Parliament Square. Eight of Labour's frontbench spokesmen are still cramped in one office and with 11 ex-Cabinet ministers now joining the government benches in the Upper House, its leader Lord Whitelaw is said to be "sympathetic" to the idea.

Fuming

Scottish prison authorities are investigating a complaint made by anti-smoking fanatic Stuart Holmes on his release on bail from Barmintine prison on Tuesday. His grouse: he was robbed. Holmes had been languishing behind bars since his arrest in Glasgow two weeks ago outside the CBI conference. He says he handed over £88 to prison officers on arrival but when he left he was handed back just £36 and two withdrawal slips. The signatures on the slips, used for buying goods in the prison, are clearly forged, he claims. Living as he does from hand to mouth campaigning around the country against the weed, the poor chap had been looking forward to at least one aspect of prison life - that it was free.

Don't expect a strong Liberal vote when the results come through tonight of the crucial Wandsworth by-election, on which hinges control of the south London council. The by-election notice board in *Liberal News* last week announced the poll was being held yesterday - November 18. In the same issue, party members were asked to help in retaining a Liberal seat on New Forest District Council at a by-election today. Eager canvassers will have been met by puzzled electors - votes were counted on November 5 and, perhaps unsurprisingly, the Tories gained the seat.

They also serve

The swingeing budget cuts currently enfeebling the US Department of State have hit America's ambassador-designate to Portugal harder than most. Career-diplomat Richard Vietz is still waiting - after more than three months - for his appointment to be ratified by Congress. To fill in time the State Department decided he should attend Portuguese language lessons in Washington. Now, however, even these tutorials have fallen victim to the cash squeeze. The State Department is unable to tell me how Vietz is now going to learn the lingo because, would you believe, they have been told not to make overseas calls.

BARRY FANTONI



Victorian values

What selfless civil servants we have working at the Victoria and Albert museum. At a private party there for Princess Margaret held last week by retiring director Sir Roy Strong, staff volunteered to double as wine waiters and pour the champagne. The 35 guests were then whisked off to dine with HRH at Kensington Palace. V&A press chief Graham Wiffen says such extra duties are not unusual: "Many a time have I swept the museum's steps before guests arrive for an evening reception."

Parting shots

Ironic postscript to the Channel 4 sensation: in pushing through the appointment of Alan Yentob as controller of BBC2, Michael Grade is said to have threatened to resign if his man did not get the job. In the event it was a threat that could safely have been ignored. There is also the question of whether Grade actually applied for the job. In fact, technically, he did, some time ago. A letter to Sir Richard Attenborough on an unassociated matter included a PS: "If you can't find anybody else..." The deflection surprised some even more than others. Apparently the first that John Birt, the deputy director-general, knew of it was on Monday night during a Television Centre dinner, which included the Kinnocks, when the phone rang with a media request for his reaction.

PHS

Danger of ditching the 'scabs'

by Judith Chaplin

When the TUC leader Norman Willis goes this afternoon to lobby Conservative back-benchers against the Employment Bill, he will expect a sympathetic hearing on at least one clause. This is Clause 3, the so-called "scabs" charter, which stops unions disciplining members who refuse to strike, even when such action has majority support through a ballot.

The clause has many opponents. No doubt Willis will go armed with statements from the Engineering Employers' Federation, the CBI, and even Conservative trade unionists, who have expressed their doubts about the proposal. Only the Institute of Directors supports the government's belief that this clause is not an unwarranted intrusion into union affairs.

The Employment Bill aims to end legal protection for the closed shop and it is this that forms the basis of the argument against Clause 3. It is being argued that if the right to belong to a union is now to be balanced by the right not to belong, a worker who is not prepared to act upon a majority decision should leave the union. He cannot have the benefits of club membership without supporting club rules.

But Conservative MPs and

others should carefully consider the assumptions behind this argument before giving it their support. It would have more force if union membership were genuinely voluntary. But the new bill does not proscribe the closed shop. It removes legal immunity from a union taking action aimed at enforcing a closed shop, and obliges employers and unions to pay substantial compensation to anyone who can prove he or she was dismissed as a result of refusing to join a trade union. This is, of course, an admission that closed shops will continue.

Indeed the government, by not declaring the closed shop illegal, has to some extent forced Clause 3 on itself to protect employees whose jobs are at risk. Worse, the government condones the closed shop by not removing such statutory restrictions as the Dock Labour Scheme. Employers still collude with unions to enforce informal, often pre-entry, closed shop arrangements. It would be naive to assume the new Act will make any rapid change to this, and meanwhile the union member who disagrees with a strike faces Hobson's choice: leaving the

union and losing his job, or staying to face disciplinary action which could take the form of expulsion, leading to the same result.

Union membership is not analogous to membership of other voluntary clubs and associations. Within what other organization does a decision taken by fellow members bind the individual to break a legal contract between himself and a third party? Breach of contract of employment can lead to dismissal without compensation and properly so. As we enter an era of increasingly flexible working practices, with decentralized and performance-related pay, agreements between employers and employees will become more personal and depend less on collective negotiation.

The unions and others argue that releasing a minority from the effects of a majority decision is, in Norman Willis's words, "an insult to democracy". They fear it will undermine the authority of the pre-strike ballot. In practical terms, the minority pursuing its own interest will not damage the action of the majority unless the minority is substantial, in which case the strike may be ill-con-

ceived and doomed to failure. But there is more at issue than that. Opponents of Clause 3 believe they are on the side of fairness: that if a majority decision not to strike binds all members, a decision to strike should do the same. This is based on false symmetry. The requirement of a member to strike at the behest of a majority, when he does not think the action justified, may compel him to break his legal and binding contract of employment and put his livelihood at risk. A stipulation that he shall not strike may cross his wishes but involves no similar personal dilemma or penalty.

Pre-strike ballots are important to ensure that strike action should not be undertaken without majority support. Those who vote in favour take a short-term risk with employment in the hope of a long-term advantage if they succeed. Those who vote against should not be under pressure to take the same risk and to break, in a case they do not support, a contractual undertaking. Clause 3 will not frustrate democratic union decisions on strike action, but it will protect the position of dissenting individuals, as the legislature of a democratic country should.

The author is head of the policy unit of the Institute of Directors.

Michael Evans on missile verification, the key to a pre-summit deal

A senior American intelligence official recently claimed in private that US reconnaissance satellites had never managed to photograph the medium-range Soviet SS20 missile. Someone even once suggested that it did not exist; that it was a master bluff by the Soviets. In fact, the SS20 is a small, mobile, housed inside a canister, and though they do not possess a colour picture of the missile, the Americans have a good idea of its dimensions and performance capability. But the remark does illustrate why on-site inspection of the SS20 bases and production lines has become the most crucial issue in the intermediate nuclear forces (INF) negotiations, now reaching their final phase before the planned summit in Washington on December 7.

The main hitch in the Geneva talks have all been about verification: how to draw up an unprecedented intrusive inspection regime on the ground to prevent the other side from cheating. This week Mr Karpman and Yuri Vorontsov, the two chief arms negotiators, have made considerable progress, but problems remain. New ground is being broken and both sides are still nervous.

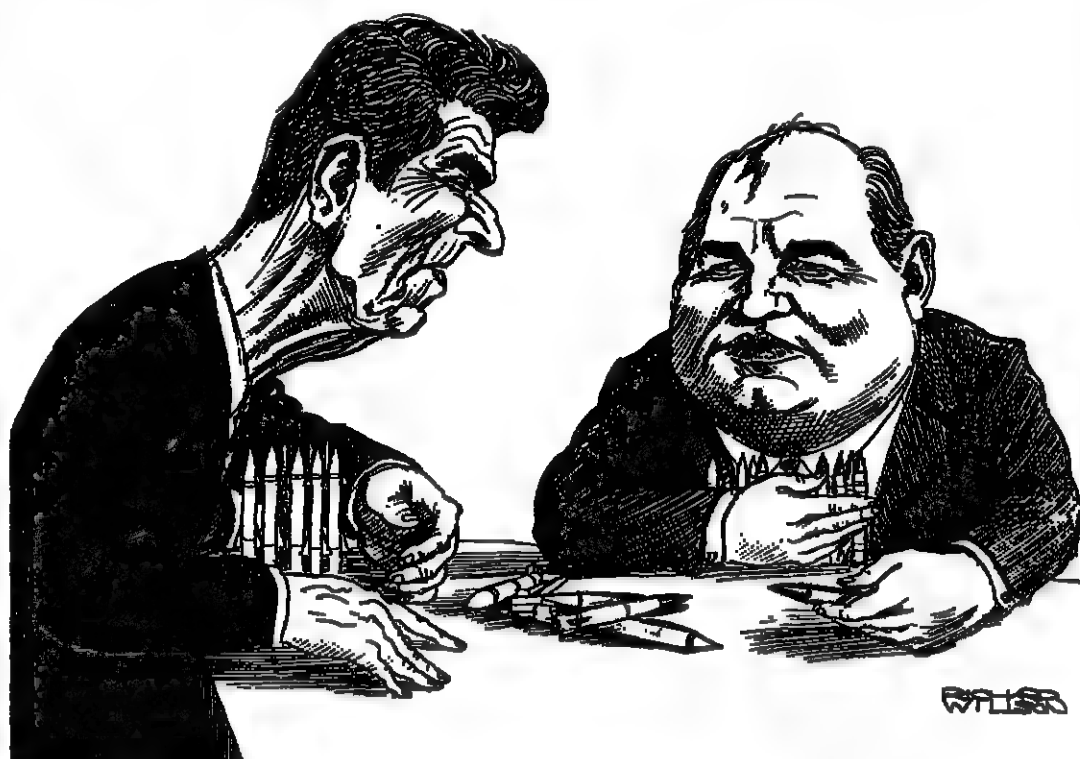
The verification issue has come a long way since the INF talks began. At first the Soviets claimed that verification of the treaty to eliminate all ground-launched intermediate-range missiles from Europe could be achieved through "national technical means" - that is, photo-reconnaissance "spy" satellites.

This was never on. The missile business has changed dramatically since the SALT agreement days of the 1970s. Then, US and Soviet satellites, which had significantly improved in technical quality, merely had to count fixed missile silos. Since the missiles could not be moved around at night or driven down the road to a new location, verification was not such an issue.

However, both superpowers decided that the next generation of missiles should be mobile. They would be less vulnerable to attack, more difficult to monitor and easier to hide. The deployment of small, mobile nuclear weapons, while providing a more effective deterrent, presented a formidable problem for arms control.

The American KH-11 spy satellite, built by the CIA and operated by the top-secret National Reconnaissance Office of Air Force Intelligence, contains three major remote sensing systems that can spot camouflage, see through clouds and in the dark. From 100 miles up it is said to be able to tell a Guernsey cow from a Hereford. Yet the Soviet Union covers a vast geographical area. With highly mobile missiles, even the world's best satellite cannot provide all the answers.

For example, no one in the CIA or the Pentagon is certain how many SS20s have been built and deployed or how many assembly points there are. For several years the Americans have confidently



Life or death games of accountancy

published the latest SS20 deployment figures when, according to one report in Washington, they were merely counting the number of garages for the missiles.

So agreement on verification on the ground became essential, not just for the INF treaty, but, more important, for future negotiations on strategic inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM) which, like the SS20 and Nato's ground-launched cruise missiles, will be mobile. The Russians have already deployed or are near to deploying two major mobile ICBMs, the SS23 and the SS-X-24. The US is planning rail-garrisons for the MX missile and the Midgarden will also be mobile.

Indeed, the verification guarantees that grow out of the INF negotiations will have a greater long-term political impact on East-West relations than the actual removal of more than 2,000 nuclear warheads from Europe. For Soviet acceptance of on-site inspection marked a fundamental change in their attitude towards the West.

According to senior US officials this is how the verification system will work.

Each side will produce a team of between 100 and 200 inspectors. The US requested the larger figure, so there will have to be a compromise. The first step will be

a baseline inspection to ensure that the numbers of INF missiles are correct as the treaty is enforced. The declared missile operating sites, such as Greenham Common and Molesworth, will also be checked, both before the missiles have been removed and after the facilities are closed.

The United States and Soviet Union will each build one "elimination facility" for destroying the missiles and their launch vehicles. The long range INF - SS20s, cruise and Pershing 2 - are to go within three years, the shorter range by 18 months. The US wants the missile numbers on both sides to be equal after two years, which would mean a faster initial destruction rate for the Russians because of their larger inventory. The Soviet Union is demanding that the number of American Pershing 2 missiles be halved by the two-year point.

A variety of methods of destruction have been agreed. For the first six months (a Soviet stipulation), the missiles will be destroyed by launching them, allowing them to burn up in the atmosphere. In the remaining period, the missiles will either be cut up or launched from "static firing". The missile stages will be strapped to a stand and burnt up.

The inspectors will count the warheads into the elimination

facility, checking for dummies by using radiation detectors, but the fissile material and guidance systems will be removed in secret. The US is also hoping to save some of the expensive cruise missile rocket motors because they are identical to the submarine-launched and surface-launched cruise which are not covered by the INF treaty. The Russians are balking at this suggestion.

Likewise, Moscow is unhappy with the US demand to include the production plant of the ICBM SS25 - because of its similarity to the SS20 - among sites to be inspected over 10 years after the elimination of the INF missiles. The Russians have countered by demanding access to the General Dynamics factory in the US producing submarine-launched cruise missiles. This has been one of the major debating points which, by all accounts, has not yet been resolved.

The Americans are determined not to give in over the SS25 issue. They feel threatened by past evidence of Soviet treaty violations, and although they recognize that inspection inside the SS25 factory is impossible, they have proposed a system of "perimeter and portal monitoring", allowing observation of the missiles coming out of the plant to ensure they are not SS20s. To get their way, they may have to give similar facilities to the Russians at the General Dynamics plant.

However the negotiations go in the remaining two weeks, on-site inspection is not seen as a panacea for verification problems. It will not totally compensate for the gaps left by satellite reconnaissance. But it does mark an important stage in US-Soviet relations, and it will help to lay the foundations for the more complex negotiations ahead on strategic missile reductions.

could send them over the brink. Life may continue relatively unperturbed in the shire counties and Redbridge, though they too will soon feel the pinch of the government's grand schemes for schools and council tenants to opt out, and will be forced to put their services out for private tender. Already there are dark mutterings about the number and quality of people coming forward for election to local authorities. Howard Davies, the controller of the Audit Commission, recently pleaded with the government to consider the effect of its denigration of municipal works on the officials who run them.

Poll tax will not bring stability. It ignores the big question that has been unasked throughout the period of instability in council finances that began with the Layfield Committee's inquiry in the mid-1970s: what is local government for? To provide services, or to fulfil the pristine ambition of John Stuart Mill and the Victorian reformers to educate people in democratic procedure? Ministers and councillors have aligned on the first. There remains to be articulated an alternative version of the purposes of local government - a restoration of civic purpose, an education ground for local leadership. It is tempting to hope that in the 1990s a phoenix may arise from the ashes. All that can be said for now is that the flames are rising high.

Ronald Butt

A BBC public disservice film

When Mr Duke Hussey took over as BBC chairman, he set about recreating the sense of accountability within the corporation that had somehow gone missing. Programme makers had increasingly assumed that whatever they chose to produce had some automatic right of public transmission. As well as questions of irresponsibility in some public affairs programmes, there was even more concern about the number and effect of programmes in which there was violence and sex of a pornographic tendency.

A fresh chain of command was therefore established, through which a habit of accountability could become the norm. The governors will set expected standards and want these to be met by a habit of reference through a responsive organization.

A new prevailing wind usually brings new responses. Even Mr Michael Grade, the BBC's managing director designate before his appointment this week to become the head of Channel 4, let it be known that he now thought it untenable to argue that broadcast should be exempt from the Obscene Publications Act. It was a conversion to be taken with a pinch of salt, since Mr Grade, who fought the last obscenity bill tooth and nail in Parliament, is prepared to accept only the present act, which is largely unworkable.

Still, Mr Hussey felt confident enough that he was getting his own house in order, and before going to see Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, recently, he bought a few of the most violent videos, which he pushed across the table asking what Mr Hurd was going to do about those - to which nobody had an answer. The British Board of Film Classification plainly not being up to the job.

But how is this new mood of responsibility reflected in Mr Grade's involvement in the BBC's screening of advertisements made to promote Mr Richard Branson's new brand of contraceptives, with only the brand name taken out? These advertisements are socially irresponsible. They also breach the BBC's obligation not to advertise. The idea that the viewer cannot make the connection between the BBC-doctored version and the unadorned version on the commercial channels is as absurd as supposing that the advertising slogan "Sch... is of no benefit to you" is of no benefit to you.

Still, that evidently does not worry Mr Grade, who is a trustee of the foundation which will distribute Aids charities the profits of the latest Branson venture. At its launch he denied the BBC was advertising. "The BBC," he said, "is not in the business of selling (trade name omitted) condoms. We are in the business of changing attitudes to condoms and trying to get more people to use condoms, whichever make."

But who appointed the BBC to "change attitudes to condoms"? Who sanctioned a quasi-advertisement which by its style is liable to encourage teenagers to assume that promiscuity is an acceptable and safe norm? Public service films normally come from the public sector and give advice on (say) avoiding accidents from fire, or in the streets, or to children. But this comes from a commercial source. The Home Office has asked the BBC to "brief" it about its decision.

however... Peter Evans

Home is where the graft is

The day a messenger arrived in the office with a single flower it was time to take the duties of Home Affairs Correspondent seriously. There was an accompanying invitation to a new florist somewhere in London which I did not accept, but that left the question of the bribe. I left the flower in a wastepaper basket on the way to the station, where I thought it could have a wider audience, but confessed to a lawyer friend on the train that I ought to have returned it with a stiff note saying I was above such things.

"But," he said, in the way lawyers have, "it's no different from a book being sent to a literary editor for review." "But one doesn't review flowers," I said. The trouble is that word has got round on a crass PR network that Home Affairs is to do with homes, gardens, furniture, lavatories, even shops to do with homes; whereas, as you and I know, it's to do with the Home Office and variations on that original theme. Admittedly only one person has ever rung up to talk to me about their belief in my new-found role of kitchens and sinks correspondent, and that was because I had not replied to an invitation.

Yet every day, packed in my pigeon-hole with the crime statistics or the latest wheeze to offset the effects of the H-bomb, is a pile of PR envelopes. You never know what to expect. One day there was a green telephone-card for a trivial sum (not, as I recall, from British Telecom), which I left under the compost heap of papers on my desk, hoping it would simply rot away. It has disappeared. As I write, a letter warns me that an invitation is on its way to a champagne opening of some store or other. Why not just send the invitation?

No one in the criminal justice field has quite the same knack. Free handouts sent with the

The trigger or pretext for Mr Branson's latest venture is Aids. He is a clever self-publicizing entrepreneur whose vigour even prompted Mrs Thatcher to ask him to help give us cleaner cities. But Mr Branson, whose record business did well at a crucial moment out of "punk" and promoting those poor, talented foul-mouthed wretches called the Sex Pistols (remember Johnny Rotten?) does not exactly share the same family values as those we associate with Mrs Thatcher, and he has made it clear why he has gone into cut-price condoms.

"My only concern is that my children will be able to grow up in a world where sexual relationships are still a part of life. If Aids continues to spread, that will be impossible. And the most reliable way to stop it spreading is for people to use condoms. That means women carrying packets around without feeling like tarts..." (Today) What he means is that he wants his children to grow up able to enjoy the free-for-all sexual climate promoted by pop groups, agony aunts and "counsellors" since the Sixties - but to enjoy it without Aids.

If he only wanted his children to be able to have sexual relationships without Aids, he could simply advise them against promiscuity. After all, sexual relationships have been "part of life" for quite some time now, what is new is the rapid spread of promiscuity and Aids with it. But condoms are not "the most reliable way" to stop the spread of Aids. They may well help those who insist on promiscuity, but the failure risk is too high to guarantee anything. Indeed, even the television advertisements only dare to say that they can help. The main message of the film of the embarrassed teenager in the chemist shop is that he quickly learns not to feel worried, since everybody's buying them.

Young people, the targets of the campaign, are being offered a dangerous hope of security in terms which, by suggesting that sleeping around (with a condom) is perfectly all right, implicitly encourage promiscuity. The BBC has been irresponsibly screening a public disservice film, and ITV too should think again about advertisements which cash in on the fear of Aids while self-interestedly avoiding the hard truth about promiscuity.

That, however, would be called preaching. Early in the Aids "counselling" television programme for the young in which girls were badgered to say whether they would carry condoms in their handbags. One who said she wouldn't was told she was dishonest with herself, and when she persisted, asked why. She said, hesitantly, "Well, I don't sleep around." "Oh," said a woman on the panel, "if you don't sleep around... and turned away, sounding as though she had been confronted with a strange creature from outer space with whom there could be no communication. That little episode tells you all you need to know about the assumptions being fed into the very young. Now that Mr Grade is going to the land of the little red triangle, where he will be untrammelled by accountability, the BBC should discontinue these public disservice films and apologize for them.

invitation to look over a refurbished police station would not be in the same league as a single flower or telephone card. True, I was offered a burglar alarm as a means of holding crime at bay, but I made my excuses and refused. As for the customers of the criminal justice world, they have even less to offer, being often the poor and wretched of the earth, though even that is changing. There is quite a middle class of young these days. In the old days YPs stood for young prisoners; these days it stands for yuppie. But some criminals are honest. I was once threatened by a gangster's associate but never bribed.

There remains the nasty feeling that the PR world, unconsciously, has sussed me out. On a provincial newspaper many years ago when the wages would not keep me and my family I used to write articles for the women's page under the name Sylvia Grey to earn something on the side. I chose Grey rather than Gray because I thought it was softer and somehow less masculine.

I can claim some success. The outstanding campaign was on safety in the home, as the result of seeing small children at crawling stage rushing round turning on the gas fires, but without lighting them. A serious business, being gassed. I just wonder what the reader thought I looked like, since one politician's wife once said of me in my masculine persona that I didn't look as bad as I wrote.

The end to a promising career came when a local Women's Institute invited me to speak. I apologized, saying I was pregnant. So if any PR man actually reads a newspaper and sees what home affairs correspondents in fact write about - or, better still, sees this article - and the flow of press releases about home-sweet-home dries up, I will be more than grateful.



1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

THE LAW OF PRESIDENTS

It is best to leave aside the portentousness to which American legislators are peculiarly prone on these occasions. The Democrats have found that President Reagan presided over a crime; the Republicans, apart from three who voted with the Democrats, have found that all he presided over was a blunder.

The need to find a "crime" in the Iran-Contra affair is part of American politicians' post-Watergate determination to criminalize policies with which they disagree. But for once, a deed warrants the description which a cynical Frenchman gave to Napoleon's execution of his rival, the Duc Enghien — "worse than a crime, a blunder". The blunder of the Iran-Contra plot dwarfs any crime which could have been involved.

Mr Reagan admitted that he approved the scheme to sell arms to Iran in exchange for American hostages. He was supposed to be the deadly enemy of hostage-takers, of terrorists and of creeds which seek the destruction of the West. He had partly won the presidency on the strength of such a reputation. Suddenly he stood revealed as their appeaser.

Middle Eastern regimes, which had thrown in their lot with the United States, will have to live for years with the consequences of his folly. He had allowed himself to be swayed by personal appeals from the hostages' families. That said much for his humanity. But it also showed a craving for popularity which history may see as his greatest weakness. It would be wrong to go as far as another cynical Frenchman, who said that the "vice most fatal to a statesman is virtue", but that fatal vice might well be sentimentalism.

It was, however, the Contra half of the plot which, once revealed, aroused the greater excitement of Congress. The money raised from the Iranian arms sales was to go to the Nicaraguan anti-government forces. Money appropriated by Congress had been forbidden — also by Congress — to be used to arm the Contras. But Admiral Poindexter and Lt-Col North denied that they had given the Contras any money appropriated by Congress, only money raised from arms sales to Iran. And Mr Reagan had said he had not known what was going on — something all too gleefully accepted by the Democrats.

The Democratic majority on the congressional committee is, therefore, confused as to what the crime was, and who committed it. Doubtless the United States, a continent full of lawyers, will uncover a crime in due course — poor thing though it may look in the end. If giving the money to the Contras was a "crime", must it be deplored?

Here we confront the post-Watergate mood — which makes crimes out of policies. We also confront the problem of a written constitution, any violation of whose letter can easily be depicted as being illegal. It is possible that an illegality was committed — and that the world should be grateful for the fact. We in Britain, of all people, should remember our reason to be grateful for "crimes" committed by an American president to aid an ally.

Congress — dominated by conservative isolationists rather than today's liberal variety — specifically outlawed the help which

Roosevelt wanted to provide Britain after the outbreak of war in 1939 until America's entry into the war after Pearl Harbour in December, 1941. When the comparison is made with Mr Reagan's help for the Contras, Mr Reagan's opponents claim that Roosevelt's aid to Britain was always out in the open, that he openly defied Congress by flouting its edicts. This is untrue. Roosevelt secretly did for Britain what Congress had told him not to do. This included sending arms to Britain through private organizations in Canada.

Congress had forbidden US ships to engage German submarines in the Atlantic. But Roosevelt encouraged them to do so — and at a time when Hitler, anxious to avoid forcing America into the war, was telling his submarines not to engage the Americans.

After his "Atlantic Charter" meeting with Churchill in August, 1941, Roosevelt was asked whether America was any closer to entering the war. He replied: "I should say, no". But Churchill reported to the British War Cabinet that Roosevelt "would become more and more provocative... he would look for an 'incident' which would justify him opening hostilities".

There were many such "incidents". But, in each case, it quickly became clear that it was the US navy which — with Roosevelt's encouragement — had provoked them. One example will suffice among many. Roosevelt accused the Germans of firing on the US destroyer Greer "without warning". But information was leaked which caused a congressional committee to ascertain from the navy that, in international waters, the US ship had pursued the submarine after being told its location by a British plane. In the end, America entered the war over Pearl Harbour — though Roosevelt had been far less provocative towards Japanese ships in the Pacific than towards Germans in the Atlantic.

His opponents, though, remained suspicious even then. After the war, lingering isolationism was still strong enough, and resentful enough, for Congress to inquire into pre-Pearl Harbour policy. It found something similar to the "shredding party" of Lt-Col North and Miss Fawn Hall: "evidences of records that had strangely disappeared".

History, then, should not be dated from Watergate. None the less, Mr Reagan's opponents will say that Roosevelt was trying to get into a war to save civilization. Hitler was conquering Europe at the time. The logic of this response is that a president must commit his illegality only when the danger is overwhelming — that they would not have been justified, say, in 1934, just after Hitler came to power.

Mr Reagan believes the Nicaraguan regime is a threat to the security of other nations in Central America and to the United States, and may lead to the first Soviet presence on the mainland of the Americas. But, like Roosevelt, he cannot convince a majority of Americans of the danger. He may be proved wrong. But, if he never convinces the majority, it will be too late for America to do anything about it if he is proved right.

SERVICE FOR ALL

National Service in the Armed Forces was abandoned nearly 30 years ago and nobody who cares for their efficiency and fighting potential has many regrets. But the needs of the military have never been the only element in the argument about conscription. The disciplinary benefits of National Service have been widely aired. Its effects on youthful behaviour, and on attitudes towards authority are still commonly cited.

Yet with the passage of the years, the focus has shifted. Looked at from the 1980s, a decade of dislocation especially for young people facing an unfriendly labour market, National Service appears to have attractions. It offers a special kind of experience. It affords to individuals an opportunity to grow in character and spirit through exposure to institutions which can only function when the needs of individuals are subordinated to the interests of the whole.

The original National Service, moreover, provided a common experience. It integrated young people of different classes and educational backgrounds as well as generations. It strengthened the ties of nationhood.

For that reason the idea of a period, common to all youth, spent in conditions approximating to those of the Armed Forces has retained a following across the political spectrum. The Prince of Wales yesterday broached the idea — typically — by drawing on his personal experience. His article for the Economic and Social Research Council was candid. His prose style, it might gently be observed, is not light; but the sentiments he

conveyed exhibit, not for the first time, that profound sense of concern for the fate of the nation in history which the House of Windsor has made its hallmark.

Few of the Queen's subjects have travelled as extensively within the United Kingdom and though the Prince can hardly be said to meet young people in normal circumstances, there is no gainsaying the wealth of contact he has made. His fear of young people's under-utilized energy turning into social frustration is widely shared. Likewise his observation of the many ways in which youthful enthusiasm could be channelled to benefit fellow citizens and the environment.

It is the next step that is the difficult one. How to translate the Prince's vision into an institution that is neither bureaucratic and distant nor tainted with partisan politics? For all the sniping of the Opposition, the Youth Training Scheme does provide a model here of how a government agency can create opportunities through a series of local initiatives, involving both the public and private sector. Prince Charles perhaps envisages something stronger, an institution able to make young people do, as he puts it, things we initially do not like to do.

The Prince has made a suggestion which, intuitively, many people will endorse. Perhaps the Economic and Social Research Council could thank its royal contributor by, for once, throwing off its Whitehall timidity and academic fastidiousness and responding to his request for a concrete study of how National Community Service might be organized.

Prison care

From Mrs Judy Veale
Sir, After a day trip to a "happy" prison, T. E. Uley (article, November 9) believes "that prisoners should be asked to accept the fact that society does not much care about them".

If he had instead visited less congenial settings he would have found that in detention and youth-custody centres and in women's prisons and girls' establishments the majority of young prisoners come from backgrounds where harsh reality has already forced them to accept this bleak fact.

There are prisons where conditions are civilised and regimes which offer education and trade training which kindles in those able to take advantage of them a hope for employment on release. More important, perhaps for the first time, that sense of self-esteem which separates the hopeless from the hopeless. Hope for the future, employment and a settled

home are the ingredients of a crime-free existence.

If this nation wishes to continue to shoulder the burden of the £750 million per annum required to maintain the present prison system, then the only way to do so is to contain society's rejects in uncivilised and degrading conditions which harden antisocial attitudes and provide further incentives for revenge on release.

Yours faithfully,
JUDY VEALE
(Chairman, Boards of Visitors Coordinating Committee).

28 Fore Street,
Bore Alston, Yelverton, Devon.

Village schools

From Colonel D. C. S. David (ret'd)
Sir, Mr Ian Niven (November 13) refers to the need for the Church authorities to adopt a more flexible attitude as trustees so that children of the village may benefit from the sale of a disused Church of England school.

The decision may not rest with the Church trustees. In this village

the trustees wished to use part of the proceeds of the sale to contribute to the provision of rooms for juvenile activities including Sunday school which, in accordance with the trust deed, had formerly been held in the school.

They were advised that the disposal of the proceeds of sale would be determined by the Secretary of State for Education and Science and that the first priority was normally for an amount up to the cost of the new school site to be allocated to the local education authority.

Only if money was left over from this (which in our case is unlikely) would an allocation be made to the diocesan education department, who might pass part of it to the parish. Thus there is a danger that the intention of the donor of the school to promote religious as well as secular education will be ignored.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. S. DAVID,
Wood End, Woodlands Close,
Oxtershaw, Surrey.

Lost liberty in House committees

From Mr Peter Fry, MP for Wellesborough (Conservative)
Sir, Lord St John of Fawley's article on November 10 regarding the House of Commons select committees mentioned two areas of difficulty over their reappointment.

In fact there is a more serious constitutional point that he missed. Whilst the members of each committee are proposed by the selection committee in rough proportion to the strength of party groupings in the House, once selected and approved the members are not being allowed to be free in making one vital decision regarding themselves. This is over the appointment of the committee chairman.

In theory the committees were set up as House of Commons, not Government or official Opposition, committees to give backbenchers the only real opportunity they have to question both ministers and Civil Servants closely over the policy and conduct of the various departments of state. I would contend that as such the committees should be free to conduct their business as they themselves wish without outside interference.

Unfortunately this is not the case. Owing to a "behind the chair" deal some committees, it is deemed, are to have Conservative chairmen, others a Labour one. Any member of any other party has no hope whatsoever. What makes matters worse is that if it is a Conservative choice the Labour members are advised not to interfere and are effectively dis-

Marking for GCSE

From the Secretary to the Joint Council for the GCSE
Sir, Mr Nash, in his letter, "Soggy English" (November 5), demonstrates in his criticisms of GCSE English a lack of knowledge and of awareness of developments over recent years.

Many CSE and GCE examining boards have operated 100 per cent continuous assessment schemes in English for a number of years, based on the competence and integrity of the teacher. Indeed there is evidence to show that teachers, in assessing pupils for public examination awards, tend to be more severe than external examiners. The examining boards are not so irresponsible as to adopt an attitude of "read us the grade, we will print the result"; moderating systems possessing the same rigour as standardising systems for external marking, tested over a number of years and approved by the SEC (Secondary Examinations Council) are being operated.

In his comment on a "mixed-ability paper", Mr Nash ignores the importance of the marking scheme. One of the principles on which GCSE is based is different-

franchised because they are told it is up to the Conservative members to decide. In fact the nominee has usually been suggested by the Whips' office.

A similar situation occurs in reverse where there is a Labour chairman. It is even more unsatisfactory as all committees have a Conservative majority and therefore the majority have no say in the choice of their chairman.

This might be acceptable in the case of the Scottish and Welsh committees, where a clear majority of the members of Parliament for those countries are Labour members. But it is something of a nonsense in relation to England, where the overwhelming number of members of Parliament are Conservatives.

I would suggest that the arrangement I have outlined is unsatisfactory and an affront to the liberties of backbenchers. Either there should be a clear and unequivocal declaration to the House that there should and will be no intervention by the respective Whips' offices or say "rules" or "agreements" should be put to the House for its approval. At least then there would be a clear understanding of the true position.

Only when this comes about will select committees be clearly seen to be free of undue external influence, and only then can they truly fulfil the hopes of Lord St John.

Yours faithfully,
PETER FRY,
House of Commons,
November 13.

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Turkish studies

From Professor C. H. Dodd
Sir, Dr Steinfeldt should certainly speak up for provision for modern Arabic as he did (November 9) but not at the expense of Turkish. As a consequence of the Parker report to the University Grants Committee only two Turkish posts were created out of a total of 45 (not "a number"), even though Turkey was a country placed high on the Parker list. Both these posts have been filled by scholars with modern interests.

Whilst deeply appreciative of the intellectual richness offered by Ottoman history, language and culture, teachers of Turkish are fully aware of the importance of modern Turkish studies. Turkey is a large and populous state, vitally important for Western defence, possessing a burgeoning economy and a much-misunderstood economic system of government, and is currently applying to join the European Community. It is a country we badly need to be better informed about in Britain and in Europe.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. DODD
(Chairman, Standing Committee of University Teachers of Turkish),
Middle East Centre,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street, WC1.

Law on charities

From Mr Calton Younger and others
Sir, Members of Parliament on the Commons Public Accounts Committee have complained about the "grievous shortcomings" of the Charity Commission (report, October 29). We would like to express our support for the commission.

Our experience of the commissioners and their staff, which we

Defining Europe

From the Bursar of Wolfson College, Oxford
Sir, A sign on the approach roads to a south-east coast town reads, "Welcome to Newhaven, gateway to Europe", an illuminated sign in the suburban concourse at Victoria Station points an arrow to "Europe", in a recent debate in the House of Lords the Government spokesman referred to (the rest of) the European Community as "Europe".

Surely the time has long passed that, at the official level at least, we can differentiate geographically and politically between Europe and the Continent?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER WALTON,
Bursar,
Wolfson College, Oxford.

Copyright threat to family photos

From Mr Christopher Morcom
Sir, Correspondence relating to the proposed copyright legislation (November 12) has rightly emphasised the importance of giving proper protection to authors, painters and photographers. May I raise a point on behalf of another body of people, the general public?

Under existing law, in the case of certain commissioned works, including photographs, and paintings or drawings of portraits, the copyright generally belongs to the person who commissioned the work, if he paid or agreed to pay for it in money or money's worth.

As you reported recently (October 29), the Arts Council and the Royal Academy have succeeded in their campaign against this provision, in the sense that clause 11

Sexual morality

From the Bishop of Jarrow
Sir, Now that the synodical sexual duty has more or less settled, may I write to thank Bernard Levin for his outstanding article (November 12). In talking about the nature of the Church of England he seems to me to have come nearest to the heart of the matter. The debate was more about this than about the question of morality — though whether the Church should follow an undiscriminating hard line or the loving, but much tougher, ethos of the new dispensation is, alas, still a matter of debate.

Over the past few years we have seen a nasty slide into moral and credal sectarianism, buttressed by an attempt to confine authentic revelation, within and through the committed group. The Church of England, however, at its best, has always believed that God also speaks about behaviour outside its paid-up members, through the moral and not so moral (c.f. many events and stories in Luke's Gospel), and about belief through those who do not sit in the pews (c.f. many events in Mark's Gospel).

It really is an urgent and continuing debate about the nature and channels of revelation, and I hope the discussion will be seen as such. Otherwise, I fear, there will be little growth in wisdom and love — though even among those of us who are committed miracles are possible.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL JARROW,
Melkridge House,
Gilegate, Durham.

From the Archbishop of York
Sir, I feel impelled to comment on your leading article's (November 16th) singularly ungenerous reference to myself. To accuse me of ungenerously wanting only "dialogue with Christians" in the Conservative Party when I was in process of defending a report which advocates the widest possible discussion of such matters across religious and cultural barriers seems perverse to say the least.

My reference to "dialogue with Christians" was directed towards what is already happening. If the Conservative Party as such wants constructive conversations about its philosophy with the Church of England, no one would welcome it more than I.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN EBOR,
Bishopthorpe,
York,
November 16.

Stamp duty

From the Reverend John Young
Sir, This morning I received a request for a reference from Cambridgeshire County Council. No stamped addressed envelope was enclosed and this appears to be an increasing practice within the public sector.

Having retired from college work, I continue to act as referee for several students and do not resent paying for secretarial help. However, I do resent subsidising public bodies by paying their postage costs.

So I have developed the following policy: if, for the candidate's sake, the reference requires a speedy response, I post it complete with a first-class stamp and without a protest note. But if there is no great urgency, it is my practice to mark the envelope "Official mail: reference enclosed" and to post it without a stamp.

May I encourage other reference writers to adopt a similar practice, in the hope that the increased postal costs thus incurred might force public bodies to face their own financial responsibilities.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN YOUNG,
123 Hamilton Drive,
York,
November 13.

Error of judgement

From Mr Philip R. Noakes
Sir, Like Mr Jaques (November 5) I was once tempted to turn a blind eye to a typing error.

The final draft of a circular dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies invited colonial governments to put on special "audit plays" at the then Imperial Institute as a contribution to the Festival of Britain in 1951.

The response to the (duly amended) dispatch was a large number of excellent little new displays.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. NOAKES,
Little St Mary's,
St Mary's Lane,
Uplymore,
Lyme Regis, Dorset.

of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Bill, if enacted, will reverse the position.

Many commissioned photographs are taken on family occasions, such as weddings. Similarly personal are portraits, whether drawings, paintings or photographs. Under the proposed new law, the photographer or artist would apparently be at liberty to sell the work, for example to a newspaper, without the need to obtain the permission of the commissioner. It seems that the legitimate interest of the commissioner has been overlooked.

It is really a question of privacy, which has for far too long been neglected under English law. At least the existing law does give some protection in the case of commissioned works, as was demonstrated in 1960 in the case of *Williams v. Scott*. A change in the law would no doubt benefit the photographer and the artist, as well as the media, but what is proposed is in this particular respect against the public interest. Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MORCOM,
1 Essex Court,
Temple, E.C.4,
November 12.

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 19 1889

Emancipation of slaves in the French colonies was eventually decreed in 1848

SLAVERY.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* contains an account of a most interesting and, as connected with the slavery question in the French colonies, important case, which took place before the Court of Assizes at Guadeloupe on the 21st of August last—

In the night of the 28th of May, a negro named Jean Pierre, who had escaped from his master, a colonist, named Amé Noel, who is the owner of nearly 500 slaves, was arrested in the house of another negro, and, after considerable resistance, delivered up to the custody of his master. It appears that the slave, Jean Pierre, had frequently absconded from the plantation to which he belonged and had been more than once punished; but, on the present occasion, the anger of his master was excited against him in a peculiar degree by his having stated that he had detected a female, named Delphine, the concubine of Amé Noel, in *soucoupan* (the name given by the negroes to a supposed contract with the devil, in which, according to their superstitious belief, the party treating with the demon has the faculty of becoming invisible, and is invested with all the powers of evil). The police or military agent by whom Jean Pierre was arrested, on delivering him up to his master, recommended that he should be put into a place of safety, and that his master should immediately apply, on account of the turbulent disposition of his negro, for permission to transport him from the colony. This advice was only followed as to ensuring the person of the slave. He was placed by the orders of his master in a close cell, and attached to the bedstead in such a way that he could neither stand nor lie, his legs being placed in an instrument of torture, called the *barre*, and his arms drawn up by a rope towards the roof. In this situation Amé Noel and his mistress twice visited him, and beat him cruelly with sticks. Another slave was placed over him, with orders to feed him with the coarsest food in a very small quantity, and to give him water only once a day. The torture which he experienced was such that he rejected the food which was offered to him and, during the whole of which time the poor slave could not move a muscle of his body, death came to his relief. When dead, his inhuman master ordered his body to be thrown over a cliff, but some slave, during the night, and unknown to Amé Noel, dug a hole and buried it. This horrible affair being denounced to the authorities, proceedings on a charge of murder were taken against Amé Noel, his mistress Delphine and a man named Bellony, the house-steward of Amé Noel, who had been a leading actor in this horrible tragedy... Amé Noel, who is 72 years of age and partly of negro origin, but one of the richest colonists in Guadeloupe, treated the proceedings with great levity, and seemed astonished that his right to do as he pleased with his own slave should be disputed. All the facts above stated were proved beyond a doubt and the Procureur-General pressed hard for a conviction. The counsel for the prisoners, however, contended that they had not exceeded the law in the punishment of their victim... When the trial, which lasted five days, was over, the assessors... returned a verdict of "acquittal" on the charge of murder, and merely condemning the chief prisoner to a fine of 300*fr.* for an infringement of article 358 of the penal code in the treatment of his slave...

BOOKS

Is the RAF really necessary?

In the 21st century Lord Carver's *Twentieth Century Warriors* will probably be nesting alongside von Clausewitz's *Vom Kriege* on the bookshelves of most students of war. It is a unique book: what other field marshal has had the inclination, intellectual ability, and literary skill to carry through so wide and penetrating a study of war in the century during which he himself has played such a major part and held responsibility in so many important military posts? Not only has he the depth of operational experience, but his views are given greater validity by the wide spectrum of world class, political and military leaders whom he met and with whom he worked during his long career.

In his study, he examines the development of seven major military forces, which have waged the prolonged, bloody, and indecisive wars that have racked the world since 1900; and he looks at their campaigns from their national points of view. His selection covers the armed forces of France, Germany, Russia, the Soviet

William Jackson

Twentieth Century Warriors
By Field Marshal Lord Carver
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £16.95

Union, the United States, China, Japan and, of course, Britain, but not of Israel or her Arab opponents. Each study is a *tour de force* on its own.

But it is his conclusions that will have most impact. In his view, it was neither the build-up of military forces nor the arms races that lay at the root of the 20th century's wars: national political ambitions and rivals' reactions to them had a much greater impact on the disastrous course of world events.

The influence of the military varied from politically insignificant in the case of Britain and the United States, to dominant in China and Japan. In Germany, France, and Russia, the armed forces cannot, surprising though it may seem, be accused of favouring war. The two World Wars were fought to decide who should

dominate Europe west of the Urals; the struggle is still going on. In the nuclear era, it is doubtful whether Clausewitz's dictum, that war is a continuation of politics by other means, is still valid: the two are more inextricably interlocked than ever.

In view of the Field Marshal's well known doubts about the usefulness of the British nuclear deterrent and his preference for a continental rather than a maritime strategy, he has been surprisingly impartial in assessing the controversial military issues of today. Many eyebrows, however, will be raised, particularly in air circles, by his views on the future of manned combat aircraft and on the continued need for independent air forces. He points out that air power has proved decisive only at sea: the German Army with-

stood the Allies' air offensive during the Second World War, while the Japanese Navy did not. Today combat aircraft are too vulnerable over land, but can extend the range of naval weapon platforms at sea. A return to a two service structure would certainly be more economical, and perhaps operationally more effective.

One thing the Field Marshal is certain about: his successors will have an even more daunting task than he had. History shows that fundamental military change seldom comes about except under the stress of war. Short of actual war experience, which is clearly to be avoided, those who are responsible for planning the military future have to achieve a judicious balance between forward thinking and down-to-earth realism. His book, he rightly claims, provides a useful guide to the latter.

Twentieth Century Warriors is hardly light reading, but it does repay close study. Clausewitz received little recognition in his life: Lord Carver's grand-children will probably benefit more from its royalties than he will.



Clausewitz and his modern successor, Carver — but is war still the continuation of politics by other means?

Il mago di Oz

Paul Griffiths

A SONG OF LOVE AND DEATH
By Peter Conrad
Chatto & Windus, £25

"Opera," declares Peter Conrad at the outset of his cocky survey, "is a mystery." And so it remains 350 pages later. Like all the best mysteries, it invites trinitarian speculation: Conrad has a section on "Performance," which enables him to reuse old reviews and diary entries; and another on "Repertory," where he freely ignores what fails to tickle his fancy (Rameau, for instance). But first he deals with opera as "Rite," because of course "its practitioners remain devotees of the mysterious transformations probed by religion."

Conrad is in there with them, exultantly sacrificing sense, truth, and fact to produce his divinities of the Purple Passage, the Striking Aphorism, and the Cheeky Comparison. His overwriting is most wonderfully absurd in his chapter on Calais, who, in her 1958 *Medea*, "is a witch mischievous, cunning, and full of her chest like darting poison." Look out for the lady with canteen streaming helically out of her abdomen.

When it is not just silly, the book is likely to be misleading or wrong. In saying that "Mussorgsky based *Boris Godunov* (1868-72) on a play by Pushkin which imitated Shakespeare's histories, and selected as the chronicle of Russia's futile ups and downs a Shakespearean fool — the simpleton" it is both.

Or take the aphorisms. "Religion in opera must be an orgy." That may be OK for *Moses and Aaron*, but what about *Parsifal* or *Dialogues des Carmélites*? "Tempo is history, a speedometer under our control." Is this making anything more than the banal point that conductors set the pace? "Singing is kinetic energy." Yes.

These are the ravings of a mind sweeping from Monteverdi to Britten [sic], from Glyndebourne to the Met, from Kant to James M. Cain in a perpetual present of carnivalesque self-congratulation. Among so many words it is the smallest that is most surprising, an "I" which suddenly appears on page 257 as the embarrassing revelation that the all-seeing, all-bearing, all-connecting mentality is that of a person, a Wizard of Oz. There is, of course, no bibliography; the only relevant one would merely duplicate the list given elsewhere of Conrad's other writings.

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What is it that makes poets hum?

Eric Griffiths

T.S. ELIOT AS LITERARY CRITIC
By Harold F. Brooks
Cecil Woolf, £12.50
THE UNCOMMON TONGUE
The Poetry and Criticism of Geoffrey Hill
By Vincent Sherry
University of Michigan, £15



"The only things I care about are dancing and brandy."

Wyndham Lewis's portrait of Eliot refused by the RA

as a poet and critic because Sherry is relentlessly "idea"-ed and, by the same token, quite clueless about what makes Hill tick. Or hum, rather.

In their different ways, these two books illustrate exactly how not to write about poets, poetry, and poets' understanding of the practice of their own art. Brooks is amiable and shoddy as only an Emeritus Professor can be; he takes 100

pages not to mention the obvious fact about Eliot's criticism — that most of the famous essays began as book reviews — and he hasn't read (or is modestly concealing the fact that he has read) the 400 or so essays which Eliot published but which have yet to be collected in books. So, for example, he is severe about J.M. Robertson's influence on Eliot's celebrated essay on *Hamlet*, but it is not surprising

that Robertson looms large in that essay because it was originally a review for the *Athenaeum* of a book by Robertson.

Sherry, on the other hand, has done his homework, but, unfortunately, with the result only that he makes Hill's poetry and criticism sound themselves like a *corvée*. In Sherry's book, this variously delightful poet — acerbic, hilarious, tender, fierce — appears as a single-minded terrorist, armed to the teeth with ambiguity and hell-bent on destroying the channels of decent, civic communication.

There is something to be said for such a view of Hill (he's not quite, as a writer, decorum incarnate) but Sherry's readings of some of the poems — the *Mercian Hymns* in particular — are no better than laughable. Except that the reader is so tired by the dimming repetition of "alienate", "hermetic", "valet", and so forth, that he doesn't have the energy even to laugh: the best he can raise in face of this book is an exhausted smirk.

The fact is that poetry is an art of the opportunist in language. Therefore, poets will have as their doom that they seem to be merely opportunists. When they try to write about what their own skill means, as Hill and Eliot do in their criticism, they are dealing with something volatile in essence, and what they say will, if they are good critics (Hill and Eliot are more than good), be itself volatile. Donald Davie described the business very well in his *Summer Lightning*.

*The gift of poetry is like the fire
Seen of a summer's night:
flames that transpire
Like a foreboding over a river...*

These books lack lightning.

Ersatz drama of war

FICTION

Chris Petit

WINTER
By Len Deighton
Hutchinson, £11.95

There is now a kind of fiction which reads less like a novel than the novelization of a television mini-series-to-be, and *Winter* is in this category: episodic, superficial, dynamic, socially and artistically connected ("I didn't know working with Brecht mattered so much to you"), and with an international cast.

At best Len Deighton is an effective popular historian, admired by A.J.P. Taylor, but *Winter* lacks the organization of the author's *Bomber*, which described a single air-raid. This sprawls instead over 45 years by using the device of two Berliner brothers caught up and divided by historical events. Although occasionally perceptive about individual confusion and stress, any real seriousness of purpose is suspended in favour of an unending narrative that makes cheap conflict out of turning one brother into a Nazi and having the other marry a Jewess: cheap because the hasty style treats everything from rising helmets to execution by firing squad, with the same sweep.

Winter is a testament to the powers of research and the word processor.

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J. H. C. Leach TLS 8th August 1986

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Roberts

BOOKS

Wit and poet of lost time

In his latest and most entertaining collection of essays Gore Vidal refers to himself as America's "current biographer" which is, in one sense, too modest a claim. For most of his life he has been engaged in the reinterpretation of his nation's history and in the process, he has become not so much the chronicler as the poet of the world's latest and perhaps last empire. But he is not a Virgil, nor despite appearances a Juvenal; his is an Ovidian role, as in exile he describes fabulous creatures and magical transformations.

The theme of *Empire* is neatly outlined in *Armageddon*, since on more than one occasion in his essays Vidal touches upon that transition in American history which the novel itself brings vividly to life — it is set at the turning point of the 19th and 20th centuries, when the old Republic exchanged its basic Puritan black for the imperial purple. The narrative opens after the successful conclusion of the Spanish-American War, documents the annexation of the Philippines, and ends with Theodore Roosevelt's inauguration as President. A man who can climb a hill in Cuba, and call it victory, is no doubt capable of anything; but it is hardly to be expected that, from this modest summit, Roosevelt could have glimpsed Vietnam. Yet, in a sense, this is the destination of *Empire*. It represents fiction on a grand scale, therefore, and there is room enough for the occasional entrance of such eminences as Henry James, William Randolph Hearst, and John Hay.

But if Vidal is interested in those large fluctuations in the history of the world, he is fascinated by what might be described as the small change of geopolitics — the bribes passing from hand to hand, the cabals and the manoeuvres, the gangsters who pass as statesmen, and the smoke-filled rooms which can on occasions be disguised as democratic assemblies. In that sense *Empire* is almost analytical in intent, since it is as much a lesson in the practice of politics as an exercise in the art of the novel. That is why Vidal is better with the great scenes — the parties in the White House, the political conventions —

Peter Ackroyd reviews a grand historical panorama of change and decay

EMPIRE
By Gore Vidal
Andre Deutsch, £11.95
ARMAGEDDON?
Essays, 1983-1987
By Gore Vidal
Andre Deutsch, £11.95

than with the conventional minutiae of plot development. He is more interesting about ambition than about passion: he is more concerned with power than with love.

Empire is a novel about personalities rather than about people, therefore, and as such it comes as a welcome relief. This is not to say that Vidal avoids human beings altogether; it is just he sees them in a rather more dramatic, even panoramic, context. He is probably the only living novelist who understands how politicians talk to one another and, perhaps more importantly, he is the only novelist who actually manages to make them sound interesting — since the great art of politics seems to consist in saying nothing at all. Vidal's ability to turn straw into gold ought to be studied by every aspiring lobby correspondent. He is good, too, on the grandes dames of the political establishment — the Washington hostesses, or "arch-duchesses", who really controlled the new empire, and who demonstrate yet again that rich women are America's greatest invention. There are times when Vidal's appreciation of these comic figures seems positively nostalgic; but in fact he is a dramatist by observation as well as by breeding. He has probably learned more from Ronald Syme than from the Gertysburg Address.

And yet *Empire* has a theme that takes it beyond the orthodox vicissitudes of historical fiction. Vidal's

preoccupation is with the strange alchemy of political life — how is it possible for even the most awkward and disappointing human being to be transformed into an inspiring leader? That gap between the private and the public, between the real and the invented, has often been examined in his novels but here it becomes the heart of his design. That is why the real hero of *Empire* is not Roosevelt, but the man who made him possible — William Randolph Hearst or, as he was known to his employees, "the Chief". Hearst is described here as "the true inventor of the modern world" — the man who discovered the art of fabricating reality to please or persuade a mass audience. So in a sense *Empire*, like all good historical novels, is much more concerned with the present than with the past; and in this narration of the events of 80 years ago Vidal reports on the origins of "the media".

Perhaps that is why there are occasions when the novel seems too short for its subject and even for its characters. Nevertheless this is a genuinely engaging book.

Vidal is one of the few novelists left in America who, as he says, care to write "about public themes". Many solid American exponents of fiction take their imperial stance for granted — they co-opt large territories of experience in much the same way as their erstwhile leaders — but Vidal at least has the wit to examine it.

And yet he is not simply a political writer. One of the essays in *Armageddon* describes how the old Washington was still a palpable presence in Vidal's own childhood — "so many relics of lost time," he says. It is that lost time which he is trying to explore within *Empire*, but it is not just the lost time of a nation. It is the lost time of its "biographer" too. The narrative is filled with intimations of sickness and of death; and, if this is a book about the transition from a republic to an empire, it is also about the displacement of generations in the same old sad story of growth and decay. This is a witty novel, but its oblique tone of lamentation makes it also a moving one.



Intrusive tourist invasion

SCIENCE FICTION

Tom Hutchinson

THE FORGE OF GOD
By Greg Bear
Gollancz, £11.95



Bear with an Ark

Ever since *The War of the Worlds*, SF has seen our planet as a destination for package-tourist aliens intent — like all tourists — on inflicting pain or pleasure upon the natives. This tremendous new variation on the theme, though, goes beyond outsiders' threatening gestures to an Apocalypse from which only space-Arks can save the selected, possessed few.

The good news is that beneficent robots have landed in Australia. The bad news is that a biological arrival in America says that Earth is to be devoured. The worst news of all is that the US President has religious mania.

In a way, it has to be said, the President is right, as Mr Bear contrives reasons that are a commentary on *Revelations*. His pace has an awesome momentum; rarely, in the SF books I've read this year, have I felt so much in the presence of great events as the ultimate crisis splits minds like a hammer does nuts.

For this is the worst kind of alien invasion, by beings who do not even acknowledge our existence. To be destroyed by default is the kind of terminal humiliation for which even H.G. Wells had not prepared us.

● *Serpent's Egg*, by R.A. Lafferty (Morgana Publications, £10.95). The yolk has always been on the human race in Mr Lafferty's half-comic hallucinations; never more so than in this story of the next century in which a trinity of very disparate children — reared as a thinking entity — change not only the way we behave, but the way the earth is populated. A light fantastic of lovely ideas.

● *Gollancz-Sunday Times SF Competition Stories* (Gollancz, £10.95). I have seen the future of future-literature — and it works! Here are goodies indeed: stories by authors not previously published. The winner is Paul Heaps's "Moc-

al Technology", a witty dissertation on the way the priesthood might prance along the pink pathway, but a special prize — and my heart — went out to Paul Gooding's "The Machine Age", a desperately moving tale of time-travel. A book to buy as a Christmas present, and keep yourself.

● *Interzone: The Second Anthology*, edited by John Clute, David Pringle, Simon Ounsley (Simon & Schuster, £10.95). These fictions, from the best British SF quarterly, include the usual anthologized names, from Ballard to Dick and back again to Watson. But they also have the quality of going right to the edge of ideas which can chill as well as warm. For instance, read Scott Bradfield's study of breakdown and full-my-pockets evangelism. "Unmistakably The Finest", and know just how SF can involve as well as illuminate.

NEW HARDBACKS

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books:

British English A to Z, by Norman W. Schur (Facts on File, £16.95) Briticisms explained for Americans, and Americanisms for Brits, from current cookery to playing hooky.
Classical Slavery, edited by M.J. Finley (Frank Cass, £16) Essays by eminent international scholars on slavery in Greece and Rome, including Momigliano on Finley's seminal work on slavery, collected by Moses shortly before his death.
Defence of the Realm, by Alan Chaiton (Collins, £12.95) Case for a nuclear Britain within a strengthened Western Alliance, arguing that the Russian Bear has not changed its fur, but is as committed as ever to an expansionist policy.
Expressionist Portraits, by Frank Whitford (Thames & Hudson, £20) The German-speaking artists of the Apocalypses in the first quarter of this century, for whom the subject was not simply the silt, but the inner self of the artist.
History and Hope, by C.V. Wedgwood (Collins, £17.50) All the essays on 17th-century and general history that Dame Veronica wants to preserve, including one on the qualities necessary to write history well, which she exemplifies in all she writes.
Modern Painters, by John Ruskin (Andre Deutsch, £17.95) A monumental landmark of Victorian art criticism, meticulously abridged and edited by David Barrie, with illustrations.
Mrs Sappho, by Marjorie Watts (Duckworth, £12.95) Life of C.A. Dawson Scott, "Mother" of International P.E.N., whose pen-name reflected not lesbianism, but her epic on Sappho.
Ninette de Valois, by Katharine Sorley Walker (Hamish Hamilton, £20) The grande dame of ballet and theatre, an idealist without illusions, with contributions from Madam herself.
Prudent Revolutionaries, by Brian Harrison (Oxford, £29.50) Portraits of British feminists between the Wars.
The Burning Question, by Ruth Brandon (Heinemann, £12.95) Political and social history of the anti-nuclear movement.
The Byzantine Achievement, by Robert Browning (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £19.95) Republication 50 years on of young man's historical firework about the Roman Empire in the East, which exploded the depreciation of Browning's civilization begun by Gibbon; introduction by Browning's biographer, Richard Luskett of Magdalen, Cambridge.
The Diaries of Lord Louis Mountbatten, edited by Philip Ziegler (Collins, £15) Recording frivolous travels in the East with the Prince of Wales, later Duke of Windsor, in 1920-1922.
The Encyclopedia of Word & Phrase Origins, by Robert Hendrickson (Macmillan, £19.95) Logophile New Yorker with 9,000 proposed charts in the tangled terrain of Partridge.
The Man Who Played Robert Burns, by John Cairney (Mainstream, £9.95) The autobiographical journey of the Glaswegian who played Scotland's national bard as a one-man act for 25 years, and how it changed his life.

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FICTION

John Nicholson

THE YEAR OF SILENCE

By Madison Smart Bell
Chato & Windus, £11.95

DUE EAST

By Valerie Sayers
Macdonald, £10.95

ALMOST JAPANESE

By Sarah Sheard
Faber, £6.95

CASTING OFF

By Louise de Salvo
Harvester, £10.95

Madison Smart Bell is a writer to be admired rather than loved. A Princeton-educated farm boy from Tennessee, Mr Bell has excelled critics on both sides of the Atlantic with his brittle, jangling style, and the icy detachment with which he describes sophisticated Americans' search for oblivion. His affection for the human race is on a par with that of the young Albert Camus. Indeed, the characters of his fourth novel would surely have felt more at ease in St Germain-des-Prés in the early 1950s than in Yuppies Manhattan.

The Year of Silence refers to the penance pianist Tom Larkins imposes on himself when his hermit brother vanishes from a Brooklyn slum. Tom had nothing to do with the disappearance, and his attempt to appease whatever god is supposed to protect vagrants means that he must prepare for the most important engagement of his professional career on a mute practice keyboard. It is a completely futile gesture, but conventional to the point of banality compared with what's going on elsewhere in Mr Bell's mad, mad world.

Take Tom's next-door-neighbour, Weber. Driven far beyond distraction by the death of his girlfriend Marian, Weber downs vodka by the pint while a Janis Joplin track repeats itself endlessly on the hi-fi. Dangerous living, but far safer than trading side-kicks with black belt psychos in martial arts class ("Endorphins not kicking on schedule?", Weber smiled), or swaying in the suicide slot, high above Brooklyn Bridge. The late Marian has a lot to answer for. Ask Benton and Brackton, the friendly neighbourhood cops who've seen most things, but still don't enjoy finding Marian four

days after she finally remembers where her pills are. And what about Gwen and Sinclair, who meet at her memorial service and flicker together for a few hopeful weeks until separated by her spectre?

It's a bleak tale, told with conviction rather than compassion by an exceptional literary technician. The latter observation might also be made about Valerie Sayers' *Due East*, the title of her first novel, is also the name of a sleepy, strait-laced South Carolina town.

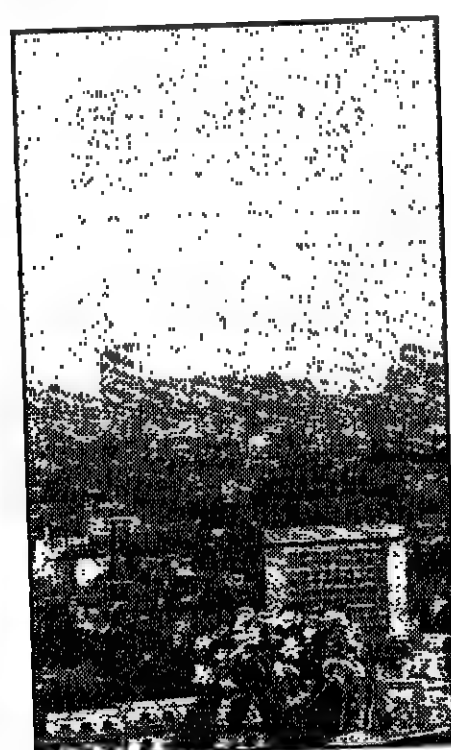
It is the home of 15-year-old Mary Faith Rapple, who to the consternation of all — especially her recently widowed father Jessie — has become pregnant. The baby's father, a tormented Catholic boy, commits suicide before learning of the results of his first sexual encounter, so Mary Faith is left to carry the can. The aplomb with which she does so stuns the tight-knit community. She rejects their solution — abortion — out of hand, and adds insult to injury by refusing to accept the emotions — guilt and re-

morse — they try to saddle her with. Mary Faith takes on the adult world, armed only with \$50 wheedled out of a wimpy teacher, a precocious appreciation of life's absurdity — and absolute certainty as to what she wants out of it. *Due East* is funny, touching without being in the least sentimental, and pleasingly written: a perfect antidote to November blues.

The prize-winning young Canadian writer Sarah Sheard makes her debut as a novelist with a rather different account of the hazards of teenage sexuality in North America. Emma is 14, growing up in a prosperous Toronto household, with eccentric parents and a penchant for all things Japanese — especially next-door-neighbour Akira Tsumama. Akira is a conductor — of the local symphony orchestra at the time the book opens, but later of the Berlin Symphony Orchestra, a promotion that removes him, not a moment too soon, from Emma's ken. *Almost Japanese* is the story of an obsession: innocent — just — but sufficiently potent to restrict Emma's growth into womanhood until it is purged by a visit to Japan. This is a slight but exquisitely crafted story. *Almost Japanese*, in fact.

Louise de Salvo's first novel *Casting Off* is a very different kettle of raw fish. It describes suburban housewife Helen MacIntyre's fall from grace and subsequent humiliation at the hands of a selfish young photographer. Helen is egged on by her alter ego Maive, who successfully combines raving nymphomania with Earth-Motherhood and a fulfilling marriage. In her spare time Maive probably squares circles. Professor de Salvo's publishers think very highly of this book. I do not.

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FROM THE LONGMAN REFERENCE RANGE



THE ARTS

Hardly a hero

I suppose it will become those of us who were not around at the time to throw mud at war heroes, but even many of those who were active in the field seem to have found Field Marshal Montgomery a singularly unpleasant piece of work. The sort of man that war creates and then destroys, and whose appeal is based on worship by the many and contempt for the few.

Monty — In Love and War (BBC1) retailed many of the conventional stories about his

TELEVISION

lack of collaboration with Eisenhower, his military skill in set battles and his post-war interference in politics and international affairs. But this documentary, narrated by Nigel Hamilton, also tried to make Montgomery out as an almost tragic figure. It succeeded in demonstrating that although one could loathe him as a professional, you could only pity him as a man. The more we learn about his relationship with his lover, his awkwardness with women and his inability to form relationships with anyone except a young Swiss boy who did not answer back, the more plausible it became to believe that wars are won mainly by people who find little satisfaction elsewhere in their lives.

It was a fascinating but not an especially well-made film, with far too much repetitive war footage. I wanted to know more about what actually made Montgomery's military decisions the right ones: here his skill emerged basically as raising morale and in estimating precisely the number of 13,000 men who were to die in his victory at El Alamein.

We need a good new children's serial, and *Alfons in the Family* (BBC1) looks very promising: a realistic modern tale of step-children and remarriages, mixed in with testing procedures for a race of aliens with each episode a wonderful little red and blue globular insect which flies around the screen.

William Holmes

Classics and cons

CINEMA

Manon des Sources (PG)
Curzon Mayfair

House of Games (15)
Screen on the Hill,
Cannons Haymarket,
Tottenham Court

A Month in the Country (PG)
Notting Hill Gate, Warner
West End

Friendship's Death
Camden Plaza

Surrender (PG)
Cannon Prince Charles

The large audiences who saw *Jean de Florette* in its four-month run at the Curzon are no doubt waiting for the sequel, *Manon des Sources*, as eagerly as Victorians waited for the next instalment of a Dickens novel. The parallel is appropriate, Marcel Pagnol's great diptych, *L'Eau des collines*, which inspired the film, firmly continues the tradition of the 19th century realist novel.

Nor is it accidental that before this, the director Claude Berri produced Pagnol's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. Even if it is set in Provence, there is a lot of Hardy's world in this monumental saga of good and evil, of greed, envy and vengeance, and of the workings of destiny. The events and emotions have the grandeur of classical tragedy, even though the setting is a primitive village of the 1930s.

In this second part of the drama, Fate gives Manon (now played by the exquisite Emmanuelle Béart) the means of vengeance upon the village which conspired to bring about the misfortunes and death of her innocent father. Her justice is poetic: she cuts off the villagers' vital water supply, just as they tricked her father out of the water for his crops.

Visually and aurally, the film is as thrilling as its predecessor. Bruno Nuytten's photography captures the splendour and threat of the Provencal



Sweet revenge from the exquisite Emmanuelle Béart in *Manon des Sources*

landscape. The second part allows Yves Montand and Daniel Auteuil to grow to tragic stature in their nemesis and deaths. A new character, the young teacher (Hippolyte Girardot), is a heroic rustic Prince Charming who lovingly tames the wild Manon. Berri has found his true talent with Pagnol, and made an extraordinarily satisfying work. It has the mark of a classic; you feel it has always existed.

Con-men are the clowns of crime. In *House of Games* David Mamet, as writer and director, explores what happens when a con-man is pitted against a professional psychiatrist, whose job is also to get inside the minds of others.

Lindsay Crouse plays a best-selling psychiatrist, who is set up by Joe Mantegna and his con outfit. Having seen through their first scam, she becomes fascinated by the techniques of their craft. The con-man obligingly takes her into his confidence — but a con-man's confidence is a spider's web. The emancipation of the lady becomes an element in a very amusing

crime story. The lugubrious seducer Mantegna and his henchmen are colourfully eccentric though particular honours go to the round Ricky Jay, making a memorable debut as character actor.

A Month in the Country is a refreshing British film that works through images and atmospheres rather than literary dialogue. Two young veterans of 1914-18, psychologically if not physically scarred by their trench experiences, meet in a Yorkshire village. One is engaged in restoring a medieval wall painting; the other excavating a medieval grave. Piecing together the archaeological past, they incidentally begin to reassemble their own psyches.

Directed by Pat O'Connor, who previously made *Cal*, it is a shade self-conscious in its sensitive understatement. Shy looks and chance meetings intimate an unexpressed attraction between one of the men (Colin Firth) and the sad young wife (Natasha Richardson) of the grim, ungenerous vicar. The more overt encounters with the local peasantry are a relief.

Kenneth Macmillan's photography beautifully evokes the Northern landscape, and Leo Austin's design catches the bleakness of the old vicarage. Picturesque as it is to have the restorer (Kenneth Branagh) live in the church belfry, it inevitably provokes profane practical questions like how he eats and where he gets his water? But the film is stylish and original, and the only blot on the meticulous period staging is Simon Gray's anachronistic dialogue.

Peter Wollen is a well-regarded academic and theorist. In *Friendship's Death*, he essays politico-philosophical science fiction. A Scottish newsman (Bill Paterson), working in Amman in Black September 1970, meets a mysterious young woman (Tilda Swinton), who announces she is only a simulated human, really an extra-terrestrial called Friendship, on a peace mission.

The outcome is a subdued and civilized dialogue, with reflections, epigrammatic if not profound, on religion, violence, the relation of humans to technology and of the present to the future.

It seems poor economy to take Michael Caine, Sally Field and Peter Boyle, and waste them on a script (by the director, Jerry Belson) as witless and wandering as *Surrender*. A situation comedy about a writer which turns out to be a repetitive, soporific, love-me-loves-me-not farago.

David Robinson

Calling the tunes

CONCERTS

Enlightenment Chamber Ens.
Elizabeth Hall

The Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, who have already secured themselves a Glyndebourne date in 1989, and a part in the Mozart bicentenary celebrations in 1991, decided to put themselves through yet another test.

This self-governing body, who pick and choose their own guest conductors, dispensed with one altogether. They cut down their numbers to a dozen strings, paid a piper or two for a Brandenburg, and called exactly the tunes they wanted.

This first concert of their chamber ensemble ended with a Fourth Brandenburg Concerto as spirited and stylish as any I have heard. As is typical with the performances of the larger band, it is not the number or type of instruments

that are used, nor even their stylistic method which grabs the attention. It is the tireless examination, unravelling and delighted re-assembling of what they play; and the imaginative virtuosity of their soloists. It is, in other words, true musical authenticity.

Monica Huggett tussled with every cross current and under current of her solo violin figuration, slicing into a phrase like a diamond cutter, inspiring her two echoing recorder players, Rachel Beckett and Marion Scott, to dare their utmost.

Alison Bury had led the way in the three groups of three strings for the Third Brandenburg, passing the musical parcel with equal purpose. The Sixth, without violins, was less successful. The eye could delight in a pair of handsome gambas and an elegant violone; but the ear demanded finer viola playing for the highly sophisticated phrasing of its dark lattice-work.

Hilary Finch

Pint-sized Figaro

OPERA

The Marriage of Figaro
Pontypridd

For their winter tour of small theatres Welsh National Opera have got themselves an effective pint-sized *Figaro*. Michael Spencer's cartoon sets of drapes and minimal furniture provide a quick and ready image of grandeur for a stage only 29 feet across, and Malcolm Hunter's production takes advantage of the intimacy to convey feeling simply and straightforwardly.

Only when the staging gets ideas does it begin to falter. In particular, the "modern" props are no help: Cherubino has a haversack strapped to his back when he is being prepared for the army, and the poor Countess has to sing "Dove sono" while clutching her album of wedding photographs. Such things just create a noisy dissonance with the

18th-century ambience suggested by the decor and by the attractive costumes.

The other doubtful innovation is Cherubino's adolescent moustache, which unfairly makes Mary Davies look like a male impersonator and quite fails to fit with the immediacy and naturalness of her singing. Most of the cast come to this *Figaro* with the experience of WNO's full production behind them: Alan Watt's dark, almost Mephistophelian Figaro, Christine Teare's feeling Countess, Mark Holland's rotund Count and James Miller-Coburn's goggle-eyed Bartolo, swiftly and comically doubling as the gardener. Timothy German also shares his mimic talent between Don Basilio and Don Curzio, and there are two young newcomers: Clara Miller as a vocally agile (but not yet quite settled) Susanna and Marie-Anne Hetherington as a quick-witted Scots maid of a Barbina. Anthony Negus conducts a big-toned performance.

Paul Griffiths

NEW MUSIC

Opal evening
Shaw Theatre

on earth are we supposed to do with it in public?

Opal is run by Brian Eno, the self-defined "non-musician" and celebrated aesthetic strategist best known for his collaborations with Bryan

Ferry, Robert Fripp, David Bowie, David Byrne and U2, and for his pioneering work with "ambient music". Probably his most influential single achievement was *No Pussyfooting*, an LP recorded in 1973, in which Eno applied electronic treatments to Fripp's guitar in such a way as to produce a trance-like effect, as if the guitarist were playing in an echo-chamber full of mirrors. Immediately seductive, the recording became one of the cornerstones of the New Age movement.

Opening the concert with a guitar solo over electronic percussion programmed to create a North African mood, Eno seemed to be blending the Indian-influenced improvisational technique of the trumpet Jon Hassell with the pedal-board wizardry known as Fripptronics. Then Laraaji took over, stroking and plucking his twin zithers like Shirley Abical on acid. Different in texture but similarly insubstantial, Roger Eno's very English pastorales were interpreted by a trio of piano, clarinet and cello.

Budd, who has for some time seemed likely to achieve popular success as a sort of hybrid of Philip Glass and Mike Oldfield, added his sober Coltrane-influenced piano improvisations to prepared tapes apparently constructed from the sounds of desert winds, Tibetan prayer bells and the ghostly foghorns of sunken ships. Unfortunately the piano was slightly out of tune with the tape, or vice versa, rather taking the edge off the beauty and drama of music which is indeed best appreciated in the unfocused environment of one's home.

Richard Williams

Bungalow Barry

THEATRE

Back With A Vengeance
Strand

I have one important message for those wishing to see Barry Humphries' latest one-man woman show, which is that they should not sit in the first four rows. For the first third of the evening this will put them out of range of the dribbling, whisky-spraying, ex-Cultural Attaché to the Court of St James.

Sir Les Patterson, admirers may like to hear, has been promoted to Minister for Tourism. In fact, his new post has made little difference to his manner or his jokes. His smile is as gaping as ever, his clothing as stained and, as frequent adjustments to his rather regions make clear, he has lost not a whit of his stature. His language remains splendidly ribald and pithy, but in widening his scope to include targets as disparate as Oliver Reed and the SDP, he has sacrificed some sharpness of focus.

The reason for steering clear of the front is to avoid being



Dame Edna: widowed

recruited to a dreadful chat show hosted by Sir Les's alter ego, Dame Edna Everage. This is a pointless exercise, apart from providing the audience with the age-old pleasure of watching their fellows squirm with embarrassment.

His pretext is that of diverting the housewife megastar from a sudden, if long-expected bereavement. Norm Everage has finally succumbed to the prostate condition which has provided an uncontrollable stream of repetitive jokes for the last 25 years. Of course his death merely occasions yet more of the same. A sequence on disabled toilets shows the Dame at her most inspirationally tasteless. Her great art is imperfectly to cover up

gross physical processes with a pseudo-genial language of euphemism and latinism.

She thrives on the suggestiveness of would-be vague words like amenity, ablation and discharge. But by the end of the show, reduced to hurling gladioli and supported by some leggy love-lies apparently left over from Sir Les Patterson's breakfast, she too seems to be searching for a target. She even makes a second joke about the SDP.

In between the two famous impersonations come the ruminations of Sandy Stone, a revenant to his old Art Deco home in one of Melbourne's leafiest roads of bungalows. These take the form of a rather lugubrious satire on suburban racism — jokes about Greeks and Vietnamese, some quite good ("we could smell their cooking on the bowling green"), others contrived.

The best part of this section, and possibly the whole evening, is the opening home movie of Melbourne's bungalow land. This is the world of cosy kitsch which produced Barry Humphries as an anti-body and which he has now perhaps left too far behind.

Harry Eyres

Kate consents to a kiss

The British Actors' Theatre Company is the latest group of performers to band together to mount productions without the interference of producers, directors and other non-acting pests. The cast has directed this touring production itself

The Taming of the Shrew
Richmond Theatre

"with the assistance" of Peter Woodward, functioning as play manager.

Woodward is not performing in this play, though his brother Tim plays Petruchio. The job of play manager certainly antedates that of director by more than 2,000 years. The proof of the pudding, of course, is when actors direct themselves a common thought is the tendency for cameo parts to bulge out of their settings; but all in all the company discover fresh fun in the play. Even where the skylarking has been seen before the fun is genuine.

The playing of Lucentio, Bianca's principal suitor, is often insipid and drippy but Graham Pountney finds for him a repertoire of faintly absurd heroic poses that make him a likable fellow. Bad luck, one feels, to end up with Julia Goodman's calculating hussy. His raptures are carried to farcical extremes in Nicholas Day's Tranio, a jewelled fop with a fatal gift for letting himself be knocked over by Petruchio's swinging forearms.

Tim Woodward makes his

first appearance in black leather, nattily slashed and finished with shoulder studs, an s/m outfit for which Kate O'Mara's Kate falls pretty heavily. The obscene puns about joint-stools and tongues in tails leave her open-mouthed with pleasurable amazement that such frank and dirty talk has come hurrying into her Paduan back-walder.

This is a legitimate reading of the text, though her scarcely veiled consent at "Kiss me, Kate" virtually ends her development half way through the play. Woodward and O'Mara spar with an enthusiasm marked only when she storms off shouting "Revenge!" in a voice that carries no conviction.

The two-storey set with wooden balcony stands above a triangle of street furniture which can be taken apart into three separate tables, turning the set into a gallery interior. Paduans unwelcome in the Petruchio scenes turn up in Guy Fawkes cloaks as his doddery servants, in a household where Woodward's railing of a bunch of keys when asking out his Cousin Ferdinand be brought hints at a Glamis monster in the Gothic wing.

Jeremy Kingston

Private Wootton became an old soldier at 18

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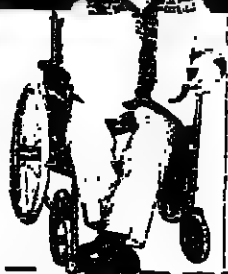
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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC1

- 6.00 **Ceeba AM**.
6.35 **Leon Errol** in *Pretty Dolly* (b/w).
7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxman. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
8.40 **Open Air**. Eamonn Holmes receives viewers' comments on yesterday's offerings on television. 5.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 **News** and weather followed by **Neighbours** (r). 9.20 **Kilroy**. Robert Kilroy-Silk chairs a studio discussion on child labour - enterprise or exploitation?
10.00 **News** and weather followed by **Going for Gold** (r). 10.25 **Children's BBC**. Andy Crane with programme news and birthday greetings followed by *Play School* presented by Carol Chell and Mike Amatt, and *Penny's House* (r).
10.55 **Five to Eleven**. A thought for the day from Brian Phillips. 11.00 **News** and weather followed by **Open Air** introduced by Bob Wellings and Susan Rice.
12.00 **News** and weather followed by **Daytime Live** with Paddy Armstrong, Alan Titchmarsh and Judi Sifers. 12.55 **Regional news** and weather.
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Michael Barker. 1.30 **Neighbours**. Charlene helps Niko prepare for her big night. 1.50 **Going for Gold**. European general knowledge quiz.
2.15 **Film**. *The Ghost Goes West* (1936, b/w) starring Robert Donat, Jean Parker and Eugene Pallette. The story of a haunted Scottish castle. Directed by René Clair. 3.40 **Lifetime**. The latest charity news and an appeal on behalf of *Crisis at Christmas* (r).
3.50 **Jimbo and the Jet Set** (r). 4.00 **Chuckleheads** (r). 4.05 **Benji**. Zax and the Alien Prince. Part two (r). 4.30 **Around the World with Willy Fog**.
4.55 **Newsround**. 5.05 **Blue Peter**. 5.35 **Masquerade**.
6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather. 6.35 **London Plus**.
7.00 **Top of the Pops** introduced by Simon Mayo and Steve Wright. 7.30 **EastEnders**. Michelle is concerned about financial matters; Carmel is suspicious about Darren's latest preoccupation. (Ceeba)
7.55 **Tomorrow's World** includes a report on the unsteady state of the North Sea and a road test on a car that can drive on ice without chains.
8.30 **In Sickness and in Health**. Air's visit to the pensioners' afternoon tea dance at the local palace leads to him having an altercation with Percy Fred (Spiller Milligan) - something that continues later after Fred inadvertently parks his van outside Air's front door.
8.50 **Newsround**. News with Martin Lewis and Philip Hayton. Regional news and weather.
9.30 **The Mistletoe**. Luke, after spending a week with Maxine, is rushed to hospital with an appendicitis. It falls to Maxine to try and make his house look lived in before his wife returns (r).
10.00 **Newsround**. News with Martin Lewis and Philip Hayton. Regional news and weather.
11.00 **The Untouchables** (b/w). The government agents are in a race to reach an accountant who has been the mob's financial dealings committed to memory before Carmel's henchman can kill him. Starring Robert Stack.
11.50 **Save a Life**. Dr Alan Maynard saves with emergency first aid advice (r).
12.00 **Weather**.

BBC2

- 8.00 **Ceeba 9.25 Daytime on Two**: bodybuilding in Austria. 9.42 **Fashion design**. 10.15 **Science: stability**. 10.30 **Investigating science**. 11.00 **Thinkabout**. 11.15 **The Great Fire of London**. 11.35 **Racial violence**. 12.05 **The Space Shuttle and Newton's Laws of Motion**. 12.35 **How spiritual life has been expressed**. 12.50 **Microtechnology**. 1.30 **For the young**. 1.35 **Music: regular**. 1.50 **News** and weather followed by brass instruments of the orchestra.
2.30 **Your Life in Their Hands**. Teenager Jackie Rees arrives at Whippes Cross Hospital with acute abdominal pains (r).
3.00 **News** and weather followed by **Wild World: Forest in the Clouds**. Disappearing tropical forests (r).
3.30 **News** and weather.
4.00 **It's My Pleasure**. Wendy Richard talks to Desmond Lynam about her favourite television memories.
4.35 **Special Place, Special People**. A portrait of Concorde Hall, Shropshire, a school for blind and multi-handicapped children first shown on BBC Midlands).
5.05 **My Music** (r). 5.30 **Vintage Floyd**. Keith Floyd prepares bouillabaisse in Newlyn (r).
6.00 **Battlestar Galactica**.
6.50 **Cover to Cover** includes Eric Newby discussing his bicycling book *Round Ireland in Low Gear* with Jill Ireland, Kathy Acker, Norman Stone and Tom Vernon.
7.20 **Thinking About**. Paul Johnson, David Leigh, David Montgomery and Desmond Wilcox talk about media ethics.
8.00 **Call my bluff**. Arthur Marshall is joined by Martin Montgomery and Tim Brooke-Taylor. Frank Muir by Sheila Gish and Denis Lawson.
8.30 **Top Gear** includes photographer David Bailey directing his first car commercial.
9.00 **Alan Smith and Jones**. Starring Mel and Griff. (Ceeba)
9.30 **40 Minutes Love at First Sight**. (Ceeba) (see Choice)
10.10 **It's Garry Shandling's Show**. Comedy series from America.
10.40 **Newsnight**. 11.35 **Weather**.

ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 **TV-am** introduced by Kay Burley and Richard Kay.
7.00 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Kay Burley and Mike Morris. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; and pop music at 7.55. After Nine includes information on colour therapy.
8.25 **Thames news headlines**.
8.30 **Newsround**. Travel quiz. 10.00 **Sam's Barbers**. 10.30 **News** headlines. 10.50 **The time... The Place...**. Mike Scott is in Trenton to chair a debate on the contentious subject of blood sports.
11.10 **Puddle Lane**. Puppet series.
11.25 **Thames news headlines**.
11.30 **Look Good**. Feet Great includes advice on avoiding stress and stress-related diseases.
12.00 **The Saturday**.
12.30 **News**. 12.50 **Thames news**.
1.00 **Falcon Crest**. Drama serial starring Jane Wyman as the matriarch of California wine dynasty. 1.55 **Home Cookery Club**. Quick Christmas Cake. 2.00 **Cross Wits**. Word game. 2.30 **All Our Yesterdays**. Bernard Braden introduces news clips dating from the autumn of 1982. 3.00 **Take the High Road**. Sheldon and Bob have another confrontation. 3.25 **Scars and Daughters**.
4.00 **Flicks**. Christopher Lillicrap with the story *Make Way for Ducklings*. 4.40 **The Police**. Police series starring Lindsay Wagner. 5.20 **News headlines** followed by *Too Close for Comfort*. Comedy series.
5.30 **Planet of the Apes** (1968) starring James Franciscus and Charlton Heston. A sequel to the *Planet of the Apes* adventure. Astronaut Taylor and crash-lands on the edge of the Forbidden Zone. Directed by Ted Post.
5.50 **ITM World News**. 5.50 **CHN**.
6.00 **Headline News**. Ends at 6.00.

CHANNEL 4

- 8.30 **Schools**.
12.00 **Business Daily**. Business and financial news service presented by Susannah Simons.
12.30 **Just 4 First**. Storybook Classics. Rudyard Kipling's *How the Rhinoceros Got its Horn* and *How the Camel Got its Hump*.
1.00 **Circuit Training**. Part four of the Open College series on electronics. (Oracle)
1.30 **Survive the 9 to 5**. An Open College series on the causes of stress in working life (r). (Oracle)
2.00 **Their Landlady's House** (r).
2.15 **Film**. *Estancia* (1950, b/w). A comedy about a woman who believes he has only months to live and begins looking for a new husband for his wife. Directed by Norman Jewison.
2.30 **Film**. *Terminator* (1984, b/w). A day in the life of London's Waterloo Station as seen through the eyes of John Schlesinger.
4.30 **Countdown**. Today's challenge is Bill Hardwick from Sutton Coldfield.
5.00 **Film**. *Sitting Pretty* (1948, b/w) starring Cithon Webb. Domestic comedy about a pompous, self-styled genius who is hired to look after three obnoxious children. Directed by Walter Lang.
5.30 **The Sharp End**. Magazine series dealing with matters connected with the workplace.
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THURSDAY NOVEMBER 19 1987

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share

1309.3 (-1.3)

FT-SE 100

1663.7 (+3.6)

Bargains

24702 (26011)

USM (Datastream)

137.17 (-1.80)

THE POUND

US dollar

1.7725 (+0.0115)

W German mark

2.9867 (+0.0027)

Trade-weighted

75.2 (+0.2)

Conran's battle may cost £4m

Storehouse's costs of warring off takeover bids could be between £3 million and £4 million, Sir Terence Conran, chairman, said yesterday. He added: "I wish people would go away, leave us alone, and let us get on with running the business."

The company announced disappointing interim results. Pre-tax profits for the 24 weeks to September 19 fell from £37.1 million to £35.9 million on a turnover up just 4 per cent to £481.4 million. The interim dividend will be raised from 2.3p to 2.5p.

Profits from the retail arms of BHS and Habitat both rose but Mothercare's fell from £13.5 million to £9.9 million.

Continued, page 27

Profits leap

John Waddington, the packaging group best known as the maker of Monopoly, raised interim pre-tax profits by 61 per cent to £8.2 million. Sales rose 25 per cent to £82 million. The shares eased 11p to 199p after the company said trading in some markets was "not quite as bright as in the past year."

Dwek higher

Dwek Group, the consumer products manufacturer and distributor, reports pre-tax profits of £1.7 million for the six months to September 30, 1987, compared with £1.4 million last year. The company is paying an interim dividend of 1.75p (1.5p).

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	1904.18 (-18.07)
London	FT 30 Share	1309.3 (-1.3)
London	FT-SE 100	1663.7 (+3.6)
London	Nikkei Average	22734.49 (+390.21)
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	2285.19 (-5.29)
Singapore	Singapore	2222.0 (+0.1)
Amsterdam	Amsterdam	1284.2 (-12.8)
Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Closed
Commerzbank	Commerzbank	Closed
General	General	3919.0 (+12.5)
Paris: CAC	Paris: CAC	299.7 (+1.0)
Zurich: S&K	Zurich: S&K	448.8 (+0.8)
London	FT-A All-Share	336.09 (+0.8)
FT-500	FT-500	321.54 (+0.64)
FT: Gold Mines	FT: Gold Mines	295.5 (+1.5)
FT: Food Interest	FT: Food Interest	95.64 (+0.30)
FT: Govt Secs	FT: Govt Secs	90.70 (-0.04)
Recent issues	Recent issues	Page 32
Closing prices	Closing prices	Page 33

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

REUTERS	185p (+200)
Jefferies	362p (+170)
Willsons	209p (+130)
Burgess	473p (+310)
Standard Chart	385p (+170)
Solar Group	245p (+120)
Morgan Grenfell	310p (+100)
Candover	250p (+250)
Eucalyptus Pulp	261p (+130)
Costes Vytella	261p (+130)

Wm Collins	625p (-25p)
Hartenger	675p (-30p)
Davy	135p (-10p)
Rankine Org	550p (-130)
VSEL	460p (-25p)
Guinness	234p (-15p)
Henderson Admin	215p (-15p)
Boots	215p (-15p)
Prudential	822p (-12p)
DAKS Simpson 'A'	410p (-15p)
G Oliver	350p (-30p)

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base	9%
3-month Interbank	9.8%
3-month Treasury Bill	9.25-9.5%
buying rate	
US: Prime Rate	8%
Federal Funds	6.4%
3-month Treasury Bill	5.85-5.84%
30-year bonds	9.9-9.8%

CURRENCIES

London	New York
£: \$1.7725	\$: £1.771
£: DM 2.9867	DM: £1.9875
£: Sfr 2.4523	Sfr: £1.3945
£: FF 10.1298	FF: £1.7200
£: Yen 239.82	Yen: £135.45
£: Index 75.2	Index: 75.2
ECU 00.681257	SDR 00.782024

GOLD

London Fixing	AM \$464.20 pm \$468.70
close	\$463.75-464.25 (\$262.00-262.50)
King City	Comex \$460.40-463.90

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Dec) pm	\$17.25bbl (\$17.53)
* Denotes latest trading price	
Stock Market	26
Traded Opts	32
Tempus	26
Share Prices	33
Comment	27
Money Markets	34
City Diary	27
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Guinness faces £220m payout

Appeal against Panel ruling on Distillers

By Lawrence Lever

Guinness is taking the City's Takeover Panel to the High Court over a ruling that could lead to the drinks and spirits group making an extra payment of up to £220 million to former shareholders in the Distillers drinks group.

The news sent the Guinness share price sharply lower; at one point, £193 million was wiped from its stock market capitalization as the shares plunged to 229p, their worst level this year. They recovered to 235p as sources close to Guinness estimated the maximum payout the company would have to make at £100 million.

The Panel warned former Distillers shareholders to retain all records of their share dealings around the time of the takeover bid.

Guinness has obtained leave from the High Court to bring an action for judicial review against the Panel — only the second time in the Panel's history that its decisions have been challenged in the courts.

Last year, the Court of Appeal ruled, in a case involving the McCorquodale bid for Norton Opax, that decisions of the Panel were subject to judicial review.

The dispute between Guinness and the Panel centres upon a secret investigation by the Panel in August and September this year, which focused on the controversial purchase of a key block of 10.6 million Distillers shares on April 17 last year, the day before the Guinness bid for Distillers went unconditional.

These shares were purchased from Warburg Investment Management by clients of Cazenove, the stockbroker to Guinness, at a price of 705p each — 75p above the cash alternative Guinness was offering Distillers shareholders.

The Panel ruled after a meeting on September 2 that the ultimate purchaser of these shares was acting in concert with Guinness. Under the Takeover Code, this would normally mean that Guinness would have had to increase its cash alternative by 75p a share.

Guinness is challenging the ruling on the grounds that the Panel has acted unfairly to Guinness. In particular, the company feels the Panel does not have sufficient information to justify the ruling.

"We feel that the Department of Trade inspectors will

discover the true state of events and that any investigation by the Panel should wait until after their report is published," Mr Michael Julien, the Guinness finance director, said yesterday.

"This was one isolated instance in a takeover battle fought between two very aggressive parties," he added.

There appears to be a dispute between Guinness and the Panel as to who the ultimate purchasers of the 10.6 million Distillers shares were. They were believed to have been bought by clients of Bank Leu, whose chairman, Dr Arthur Firer, was a director of Guinness at the time. Guinness is understood to challenge this version.

The Panel's rulings are not legally binding, but it is highly unlikely that Guinness would disobey them.

The Panel was at pains to point out yesterday that although it had ruled that the purchaser of the Distillers shares was acting in concert with Guinness, it had not yet decided what the consequences of this would be.

Guinness has said it would consider bringing legal action against its advisers to recover any extra payment

UK still growing fast

By David Smith

Economics Correspondent

The British economy grew very strongly in the third quarter of this year, according to provisional estimates for gross domestic product, published yesterday.

The figures suggest that, barring a sharp setback in growth in the current quarter, the rise in GDP on the output measure this year will exceed the Chancellor's 4 per cent forecast. The data establishes 1987 as the best year for growth since 1973.

However, the other measures of GDP, based on incomes and expenditure, have shown more subdued growth in recent quarters, and are likely to pull the average back to about the 4 per cent mark.

The output-based measure of gross domestic product (GDP), generally regarded as the best short-term estimate of movements in the economy, rose by 1.6 per cent in the third quarter, compared with the previous quarter.

Its growth rate was 4.5 per cent, compared with the corresponding quarter of last

GDP

Index	Change (%)
1985 Q1	112.0
Q2	113.4
Q3	114.8
Q4	115.9
1987 Q1	117.0
Q2	118.1
Q3	120.0

1980-1990
Source: Central Statistical Office

year. In the first nine months of the year, GDP was 4.4 per cent up on the January-September period of 1986.

The non-oil parts of the economy have been making the pace this year, as North Sea oil output has slipped back. Non-oil GDP in the third quarter was 5.1 per cent up on a year earlier.

Manufacturing output rose by 2 per cent in the third quarter, compared with the second, and services output rose by 1.5 per cent. Within services, distribution was very strong, rising by 4 per cent.

Manufacturing output was up by 6 per cent, services by 5 per cent and distribution by 7.5 per cent on a year ago.

Industry leaders yesterday

reduced their forecast of growth in consumer spending next year from 3.5 to 3 per cent as a result of the stock market collapse but said that industrial investment intentions remained unaffected, Edward Townsend writes.

The Confederation of British Industry had already revised its forecast for overall economic growth in 1988 from 3.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent and Sir David Nickson, the president, said: "The situation in the equity markets will not affect this and we still expect significant growth next year."

At the monthly meeting of the CBI policy-making council, attended by about 120 company chiefs, not one member said his firm would be cutting investment plans following the fall in shares.

Sir David said: "They acknowledged that confidence about the future was bound to be fragile. They made very clear that they were looking to government on things like electricity price rises and business rates to avoid unnecessary increases in costs."

RHM warns on bread price



Metcalfe: fears that poor harvest may lead to price rise

By Carol Ferguson

Ranks Hovis McDougall, the food group, announced a strong profits performance yesterday for the year to September 5 1987, but warned that the price of bread may have to go up in January on top of the 3p increase on an 800 gramme loaf already announced earlier this year.

Mr Stanley Metcalfe, the deputy chairman and managing director of RHM, said yesterday that this year's grain harvest was one of the worst experienced in this country and a further price rise was needed. "It will not be as large as last time," he said. "But only 70 per cent of the grain is used in bread-making. The rest goes into animal feed, and the market has been weak."

The group's profit before tax rose by 28 per cent to £116 million, on turnover up 9 per cent to £1.5 billion. Earnings per share were up 16 per cent to 24p, while the dividend was increased by 30 per cent to 5.84p net.

Tempus, page 26

Non-payment of second instalment by 7,500 shareholders

£1.8m TSB shares are forfeit

By Richard Thomson

Banking Correspondent

TSB Group yesterday said that it was taking back 3.6 million shares from 7,500 shareholders who failed to pay their second 50p share payment which fell due in September. The second payment on the confiscated shares was worth £1.8 million.

The shares represent 0.24 per cent of the total number of shares issued a year ago. TSB has not yet decided how it will use the appropriated shares, but they may be added to the fund from which loyalty bonus shares will be paid to shareholders who have kept their original stake for three years. Alternatively, the shares may be sold on the stock market or used for future acquisitions by the bank.

The appropriation comes after two

warning letters, two extended payment deadlines and a further registered letter to shareholders who had not paid. The lack of payment is unlikely, however, to be linked to the stock market fall, as the requirement to pay came considerably before share prices began to collapse. TSB pointed out that those who had not paid were foregoing a 15p premium on the shares at today's prices.

There are a further 10 million shares which are still subject to an inquiry, mainly because the whereabouts of their owners cannot be identified. Many shareholders have moved house since the flotation and cannot be contacted by the bank.

The failure to pay up on the second instalment by so many shareholders poses a problem for TSB, which now has to return to the shareholders the £1.8

million it received last year from their first instalment payments.

The bank hopes that all the shareholders are still living at the same address as last year, but says it can do nothing about those who have moved and have not left a forwarding address. These shareholders stand to lose their first payment refund, because the TSB's cheque may never reach them.

The bank insists, however, that as the cheques are all crossed, no one will be able to cash them.

The 10 million shares still under investigation relate to 5,000 shareholders. TSB is trying to trace their owners, as many of them failed to receive the registered letters sent out by the bank reminding them of the payment deadline.



"Company is in a strong position to perform well in changing economic circumstances": Boots chairman Robert Gunn

\$30 billion US budget deal may be still-born

From Bailey Morris, Washington

US budget negotiators said yesterday they were on the verge of announcing a compromise agreement to reduce the deficit by \$30 billion. But before the details were announced, leading Republicans said they could not support it.

Mr Robert Dole, the Senate minority leader, said he did not think "many Republicans will be able to vote for it" because of "an emphasis on tax increases and defence spending cuts."

Democrats criticized the plan for failing to tackle the tough budget issues. Some House Democrats said they could not justify other spending cuts when defence spending was allowed to rise.

The dollar fell sharply in response, closing a penny lower at DM1.6850 in London, and falling to DM1.6835 in New York. The pound rose by more than a cent to \$1.7745 in New York.

Doubts about the budget deal also hit share prices. The FT-SE 100 index, up by more than 30 points at one stage, ended the day only 3.6 points higher at 1,663.7. On Wall

Street, the Dow Jones industrial average was down 20.39 points at 1,901.86.

The compromise is likely to achieve substantially lower savings than those envisaged. It attempts to minimize political risks by avoiding the contentious issues that have caused the talks to drag on into a fourth week.

Negotiators hope to present President Reagan with a pro-

gramme that will achieve \$30 billion (£17 billion) in reductions by avoiding any cuts in social security benefits for the elderly, scaling back proposed tax increases to \$9 billion, reducing military spending cuts to \$4.9 billion and lowering the amount of spending cuts in other federal benefit programmes to \$3.5 billion from a proposed \$5 billion.

In addition, the deficit for the 1989 fiscal year would be scaled back to \$40 billion—\$45 billion from the earlier goal of \$30 billion.

EEC steel

'free for all' likely

By Edward Townsend

Industrial Correspondent

The European Economic Commission is close to ending the controversial quota system which has protected and frustrated the European steel industry and companies are now preparing for a cut-throat free-for-all in the Community steel market.

A panel of three experts set up to draft a last-ditch plan for further cuts in rolling capacity throughout the EEC has failed, according to Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, the EEC industry commissioner. He said yesterday in Strasbourg: "The conclusion is that the conditions we have set cannot be fulfilled. For that reason the quota system should be brought to an end."

Herr Narjes said that the EEC's offer to maintain the quota system, which protects 60 per cent of European steel output, depended entirely upon a voluntary agreement on cuts. But following the panel's failure, the industry was well aware of the implications. "We have no legal basis to refuse the normal (market) situation."

Herr Narjes said the industry, which continues to be hit by overcapacity and falling demand, needs to close another 20 million tonnes of rolling capacity, a move that could cost 80,000 jobs.

The British Government has insisted that the British Steel Corporation, now the most profitable steel company in Europe, should not have to make any more sacrifices.

Kuwaitis confirm 10% stake in BP

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The Kuwait Investment Office has bought 10.06 per cent of BP at a cost of £500 million in the confusion following the government share sale.

The KIO, which invests Kuwaiti oil surpluses, confirmed yesterday it was the mystery buyer that had scooped up the new partly-paid shares in BP in a market raid on Tuesday and continued buying yesterday.

The purchase makes the KIO by far the largest shareholder in the oil multinational

and new long-term investors of an institutional nature. The purchase is likely to cause the Treasury fresh political embarrassment over the sale but will help solve the potential financial problem posed by the Bank of England guarantee to buy back the partly-paid BP shares at 70p.

The new BP shares now stand at 81p, down 4p yesterday after reaching 86p earlier and it seems unlikely, therefore, that the Bank of England will have to fulfil its guarantee on a large scale.

Tempus, page 26

1987

Weatherall
Green & Smith

NOUVEAU

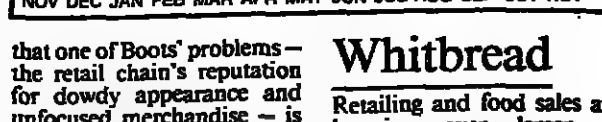
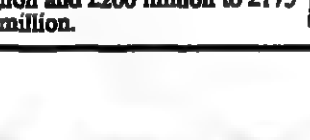
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TEMPUS

Profit slowdown likely at self-raising RHM

He suggests that there are



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UNIT GIVES STATE SUPPORT

[illegible]

These do not constitute 'full accounts' within the meaning of the Companies Act 1985.

- Boots The Chemists market shares have risen in several core business areas, notably cosmetics and photographic.
- Childrens World continues to be successful with 6 stores now open. Boots Opticians have traded well and now have 250 outlets.
- *In the USA, sales of synthroid, the product for thyroid deficiency, and part of the Flint acquisition have been very successful, increasing both in units and volume.*

The half year report will be posted to

The half year report will be posted to shareholders on 21st November, 1987.



Electricity chiefs back autonomous boards for districts

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The chairman of 11 of the 12 area electricity boards in England and Wales will today reject proposals by Sir Philip Jones, the Electricity Council chairman, that under privatisation a new holding company should be set up with executive control of the area boards.

Instead, they will suggest that each area board be privatised individually. Only one board chairman, Mr Tom Rutherford of the North Eastern Board, is expected to support the council proposal for an overall holding company.

The chairman's proposals are likely to lead them into dispute with Sir Philip, who has been arguing strongly with Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Energy Secretary, that the boards should be privatised under a holding company and the existing centralised roles carried out by the council be retained.

The chairman of the area boards have commissioned a detailed study into the case for and against forced mergers of area boards by London Economics, a consultant.

The report suggests that mergers of area boards would be a waste of resources and bring no benefits to consumers. It adds that maintaining 12 area boards would encourage efficiency through yardstick competition, regional autonomy and diversity of decision making. It also argues that the problems of multiple floatations and the involved contractual arrangements between boards and generating companies could easily be met.

The council, with 20 members, three from the Central Electricity Generating Board and five central members

from the Electricity Council senior staff, said the study had no validity and many of the conclusions had been reached without the council's involvement.

However, Mr James Smith, the chairman of the Eastern Electricity Board, said: "It must be remembered that we are the Electricity Council. We are there as peers and it is the area boards which raise the revenue generated by the industry."

The chairman have also said they have no firm view on what should happen to the national grid under privatisation, apart from the need to make sure that any power generator and area board has free access to it. This contrasts with Sir Philip's view that it should be in the control of the distribution side of the industry and taken away from the CEBG.

CEGB battles to keep grid

The Central Electricity Generating Board yesterday stepped up its campaign to retain control over the national grid once the electricity industry is privatised and gave a warning that power blackouts would be almost inevitable.

The CEGB also said it was recommissioning three large oil-fired generating units at its Littlebrook power station and one at the Isle of Grain station - to cope with the winter demand. The units are capable of producing 660 megawatts of power each and are well placed to meet the expected surge in demand in the southern half of the country, it said.

The CEGB expects consumption to peak during the

second week in January and is planning to have 51,000 megawatts of capacity available to meet the predicted 47,200 megawatts of demand.

Mr Ed Wallis, the CEGB director of operations, said yesterday: "The actual severity of weather conditions cannot be forecast accurately long in advance, but allowing for such unknowns is second nature to us."

"We are confident we will meet this winter's demand."

However, the CEGB said it could only offer such a guarantee because it controls the national grid and it attacked suggestions the previous day by Sir Philip Jones, the chairman of the Electricity Council,

that the grid should be placed in the hands of the distribution companies.

Mr Gil Blackman, the deputy chairman of the CEGB, said: "The board's integrated power system is the best guarantee customers have that the lights will stay on. It reduces the risk of the sort of system collapse we have seen cause major blackouts in other countries."

He said that while it would be technically feasible to separate the grid from the network of power stations, that would provide no advantage to the consumer.

"To do so would be gambling with the unknown," he added.



Bubbling over: Sam Whitbread, the chairman, yesterday

Whitbread lifts profits to £93m in first half

By Carol Ferguson

Whitbread & Co's half-year profits, released yesterday, were in line with expectations. Pretax profits grew by 17 per cent to £93 million, on turnover up 9 per cent to £817 million. In a buoyant market, the shares rose 2p on the day to close at 259p, after touching 263p during the afternoon.

The group saw its strongest profits growth in its pubs and restaurants, where food sales grew by 30 per cent, much faster than alcohol sales. Whitbread refurbished and reopened 125 managed pubs and 200 tenanted pubs in the half year at an average cost of £50,000 a pub. It also opened 54 Thresher wine shops, five

Beefeater restaurants and 18 Pizza Huts.

In a generally static beer market, Whitbread's lager sales rose to 51 per cent of its total beer sales, compared with 48 per cent last year. This is well above the market average for lager of about 46 per cent of total beer sales (43 per cent last year).

Mr Sam Whitbread, the chairman, said Whitbread's beer business was sound, particularly in lager, where Stella Artois was making excellent progress in the important premium sector.

The dividend was increased by 12 per cent to 2.5p net. *Times*, page 26

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet Plessey: a critical case of City short-termism

The gospel of short-termism faces a critical test today when Plessey delivers its second-quarter figures. Brokers' forecasts are not brimming with optimism. Wood Mackenzie, for example, expects an 18 per cent fall in pretax profits and hard pounding in the second half of the year. If the soothsayers are right, one of our leading high-technology companies will, in profit terms, have spent three years on a plateau.

In this condition and with a market capitalization of a meagre £1 billion, Plessey looks vulnerable. This is what short-termism is about: the stock market's insistence on continuous performance when the essence of the business is the assessment of longer-term risk and assiduous application of talent and money to slow-maturing projects.

Plessey's problems vis-à-vis the stock market are compounded by the need to produce quarterly figures. Ninety-day exposures of a technology-based company are particularly distorting. The company has suffered from the unproductive diversion of management time and energy resulting from the Monopolies Commission investigation of the GEC bid. It may also have to pay a cost, in disappointed expectations, of its vigorous defence against GEC. In tight corners, companies fighting unwanted bidders usually feel compelled to abandon their customary conservatism. They reveal their plans and aspirations too soon and often give dates when the promised benefits will arrive. After the heat and dust of the battle, it is not easy to revert to the conventional language of prudent forecasting and medium and longer-term prospects. Important statements are lost in a fog of déjà vu.

These are some of the negatives in which today's results may be framed. For Plessey, the immediate challenge lies in communicating a proper understanding of the progress the company has made in the last year. Most important, it has developed a coherent industrial strategy, based on its high-technology core businesses and the recognition that, however excellent these are, they are too small in the context of the international electronics industry. Plessey has decided on a growth path of acquisition and collaboration, including joint ventures: there will be organic growth but that is not enough. Plessey must address a bigger market if its status and importance is not to diminish.

The most potent example of this strategy is the merging in a joint venture of Plessey's and GEC's telecommunications businesses - all of them, not just System X. Among many advantages, this agreement removed a block in the minds of institutional investors: previously, they refused to think beyond, to them, the truism that

until telecommunications were put together and given a better chance to compete internationally, progress in a vital area, particularly for Plessey where telecommunications accounted for 40 per cent of the group's business, would be stunted.

Two other points are worth making about the joint venture with GEC, one negative, the other positive. Although the new company is enjoying a honeymoon of sweetness and exciting physical contact, it is about to face a difficult and critical six months. The massive exercise in inquiry and reorganization that was called for is inevitably disruptive. The problems needing solutions are not senior appointments, nor even with manufacturing locations; but there will be redundancies at many levels. Moreover, until the new company settles down and begins to show its paces, there will be a tendency among potential customers to wait and see. The big point for the future is that both companies see the joint venture as a springboard and not simply as a cash cow.

Plessey is blessed with a very strong balance sheet. How it is used will influence the market's assessment, or rather reassessment, of Plessey management. Immos or not Immos? A joint approach to bidding for contracts in Europe? More acquisitions in the US where the company seems to have dealt shrewdly in buying Sippican. Plessey has succeeded in communicating two things: the high quality of its technology and a renewed commitment to active strategic and tactical management. No one seriously questions the first. Plessey abandons the second at its peril.

Waiting for the magic

Terence Conran can be grateful that investment eyes are still focused on Storehouse as a bid situation, even if the only offer on the table - from Benlox - is regarded as a joke. Had the stock market only to consider yesterday's interim report on its own, the shares would undoubtedly have travelled south.

Storehouse did warn at the time of the BHS-Habitat-Motherson merger that it would take three years before the benefits and the magic of the merger were seen. With interim pretax results to hand - showing a 3 per cent set-back, to £35.9 million, in the six months to end September - the original timetable looks conservative.

The higher interim dividend, which implies that the profits set-back is temporary, and the determination not to let gearing run too far away from 20 per cent, lend some support to the shares. But if Storehouse continues to insist that it is best left alone it must demonstrate that the Conran magic is working at a faster pace. Yesterday's results are not enough on their own to keep shareholders faithful.

Shortage of land predicted

By Michael Tate

The stock market crash has not dented the housing market, says Mr Charles Church, whose Charles Church Developments builds some of the most expensive houses in Britain, it will not do so.

Tax cuts and the dwindling supply of building land provided by the authorities will continue to underpin the market, he says. "I predict a drastic shortage of land over the next two or three years, pushing prices upwards."

Church yesterday declared profits of £1.9 million for the year ended August. Earnings per share are up from 3.9p to 9.5p, and the board will pay a 1p dividend.

The average price of Church houses rose by 26 per cent over the year, Mr Church says, to £100,000. This year it will rise to £130,000, although this will partly reflect the acquisition of County Homes, the Essex builder whose houses are even more expensive than those built by Church.

This year Church will build about 700 houses, worth more than £90 million. Half of them are already sold. Analysts believe the group could make profits of £14.8 million.

Names reject Mary Archer in Lloyd's Council election

By Graham Seargeant, Financial Editor

Mrs Mary Archer, wife of the novelist Mr Jeffrey Archer, just failed in her bid to be elected as an external member of the Council of Lloyd's of London to represent the names who finance the insurance market. With 3,089 votes, Mrs Archer came fourth of 11 candidates for the three seats up for election by rotation.

Names preferred a series of distinguished lawyers. Mr Mark Farrer of Farrer & Co,

the Royal solicitors, came top with 4,226 votes, followed by the barrister Mr Sir Nicholas Bonser, with 4,202 and Lord Rees, QC, the former Chief Secretary to the Treasury, with 3,904.

There were no surprises in the parallel annual election for three working members of the Council. The poll of six candidates was headed by Mr David Coleridge, a former deputy chairman, followed by Mr Murray Lawrence, one of

the present deputy chairmen, and a broker, Mr Michael Wade, chairman of Holman Wade.

Mr Francis Maude, the Parliamentary under secretary for corporate affairs, confirmed in a written answer yesterday that the Lloyd's Council is on schedule with its plan to implement the 70 recommendations of the Neill report on the timetable set by the former Trade Secretary, Mr Paul Channon.

Settlements service planned

By Cliff Feltham

The bear market has taken the pressure off the backroom offices of stockbroking firms which came close to collapse during the frantic trading when the stock market soared to 2,600 points.

But just in case optimism have their way and those halcyon days return, a service is being launched in the City enabling brokers to hand over their expensive settlement business to an independent outside contractor. If successful, dealing costs could eventually come down, to the benefit of clients.

The company, Security Settlements - whose directors include two experienced settlement executives from Greaves & Montagu, the broker - claims to be able to offer customers a cheaper and quicker service than stockbrokers' own operations.

Mr Stephen Pinner, the managing director, said: "Since Big Bang, the introduction of negotiated commissions together with heavily increased trading volumes has put huge strains on many back offices and clearing agencies. "Regrettably, many of these

are now merely coping with volumes rather than providing a cost effective settlement service. Indeed, in some cases the cost of settlement far exceeds the commission earned on a bargain."

His answer is to use a tried and established computer system located outside the Square Mile at Stratford, east London.

Security Settlements expects to be able to handle around 5,000 transactions a day. The stock market averages 40,000 per day.

Big Bang for real

As if Ronnie did not have enough on his plate, he has got Dennis Skinner on the war-path again. The Beast of Bolsover is leading a platoon of anxious Labour MPs who have put down an early day motion: they want to draw colleagues' attention to whatever implications the City's new technology might have for President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative. The motion notes that the year of Big Bang began with a computer failure and ended with some computers selling shares without human operators; that computers cannot be programmed for every contingency; and that the idea of computer-steered defence programmes performing unpredictably is inherently dangerous. Skinner is urging the City's battle-scarred survivors to pass on their experience to the Ministry of Defence, so that the MoD boys can grasp why the Star Wars programme cannot safely be used as part of a policy designed to stop big bangs. The early day motion is now on the order paper and could fester there for some time without anyone taking much notice. Sounds pretty much like the Star Wars programme. Or Dennis Skinner, come to that.

French wine experts are describing the fragrance of this year's Beaujolais Nouveau, out today, as "banana with a touch of raspberry." If you are lucky, though, you might still find one that tastes of grapes.

Joe Joseph

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Becoming a Habitat

Pity Sir Terence Conran. The poor boy never seems to be able to get away from it all. First his summer holiday in France was ruined when Tony Clegg's Monteleigh Group popped up with its takeover bid for Storehouse. Then, this week, as he was nestling into his Concorde seat on a flight from New York to London, a

familiar face approached him up the aisle. "Excuse me. Do you know who I am?" asked Peter Earl, the brains behind the cheeky bid being mounted by baby Benlox. Sounds like one of those American Express card commercials, if you ask me... Perhaps Earl is working on a cash alternative after all.

Dutch courage

Short on accuracy, long on hypocrisy? The latest edition of *Time Out*, London's glossy, up-to-the-minute listings magazine, reports, amid a feisty critique of Britain's advertising-soaked lager market, that "Scottish and National are trying to take over brewers Matthew Brown." Up-to-the-minute City lager-drinkers will know that Scottish & Newcastle's bid for Matthew Brown was tied up last month. The article, and its author's complaints about lager advertising aimed directly at young people, will probably be read with much interest in the brewing industry. No doubt readers will also be unsettled to find that a magazine which is read so widely by London's teenage trends looking for alternative excitement on Saturday night has an inside cover paid for by Croft whisky. And then on the back cover, of course, there is Rothmans...



"No such things as priceless masterpieces these days"

The world ends ... whenever

"An economic depression is like an earthquake. The further you get away from one, the closer you get to the next one." How reassuring that while the rest of us have been musing about the changing economic scene, clever Bob Beckman has been sweating up on the rudiments of geology. Revelling in the fact that the stock market crash he has been nagging us about for years has finally arrived, the flamboyant American investment guru and broadcaster seems to be losing all sense of proportion. Glossing over the fact that anyone who took his advice over the past five years to steer clear of equities and property missed two of the biggest boom markets ever, Beckman now paints a picture of such gloom that even Bob Monkhouse may have to take their grin off his face. In a foretaste of *Into The Upwave*, his forthcoming book, Beckman warns: "As Britain moves down the path leading to the Gulag, society will grow progressively more discontented... an inordinate percentage of the community will move below the poverty line. The natural spinoffs will be envy, resentment and an explosion in crime, particularly crimes against property. Those who engage in an open display of their wealth and live in expensive areas will be the primary targets for the criminal..." Here the text takes off into an essay on the criminal mind and how best to make life difficult for Johnny Burglar. This journey

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Verdict: **Not**

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JAL sell-off hits turbulence

From David Watts, Tokyo

Japan Air Lines (JAL) flew into an uncertain future yesterday, as a private company with relatively high costs, increased competition and continuing union problems.

After a change in the company's articles of association, and abolition of legislation covering the previously state-owned company, the way is now open for the sale next month of the government's 35.4 per cent holding in JAL. Last night the value of each of the government's 48,099,000 shares stood at ¥18,100 (£75), up ¥400 on the day. The shares will be sold at

a 3.5 per cent discount on the price set the day before the sale takes place.

The airline showed a record profit for the first half, but began its first day of privatization with 46 flight-deck crew on strike and the prospect of further industrial action over the next few days.

The privatization of JAL is the last stage in the government's policy of decontrolling the airline industry in Japan, and should free JAL of bureaucratic constraints to compete against its two newly aggressive domestic rivals, All Nippon Airways and Toa Domestic Airlines.

ANA has already begun services to Los Angeles, Washington, Guam, Hong Kong and Peking, while TDA has started operating charter flights and is seeking approval to fly to Honolulu and Seoul.

But the need to compete without government loans and protection of its environment is forcing on JAL manning reductions and plans to hire foreign hostesses that are aggravating union problems.

The airline is going in for "reckless rationalization," said Mr Tetsuo Kimura of the JAL flight crew union.

The airline has an unenviable record — 743 killed in

accidents over the past 13 years. Mr Kimura warns that the 900 jobs the airline wants to lose by 1990 will prejudice maintenance standards.

The biggest argument with the flight unions centres on cockpit manning of the Boeing 767 and new Boeing 747-400s which the company has just ordered.

Two-man crews are already used on the 767 and the union is fighting against their introduction on the new high-tech 747-400 on the grounds that safety would be impaired by the loss of a third pair of eyes in the cockpit.

Guinness distils Far East network

By Lawrence Lever

Guinness, the brewing and spirits group, yesterday unveiled further details of its strategy for streamlining the distribution arrangements of Distillers, which it took over last year, and exercising greater control over the marketing of the brands it produces.

The Far East is the newest target, with Guinness taking advantage of its new link with Moët Hennessy and the purchase of the Caldbeck Macgregor distributors from Inchcape, to concentrate the distribution of its brands in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, on two joint-venture companies.

The major brands produced by Moët Hennessy and United Distillers, the international spirits subsidiary of Guinness, will be distributed by Riche Monde, an associate of Moët.

This will operate a series of joint ventures with local partners, focusing on products such as Johnnie Walker, Gordon's Gin, Moët et Chandon champagne and Hennessy and F&V cognacs.

A new company, Caldbeck, will handle other, less established, brands from Moët and United Distillers such as Old Parr 12 year old, Dewar's, Black and White, VAT 69 and Hine Cognac.

It will also distribute wines and spirits from third parties currently distributed by former Caldbeck Macgregor companies and by other Inchcape operations which have not been purchased by Guinness.

Inchcape will have management control of Caldbeck, and own 60 per cent of its shares. Moët and United Distillers will have 20 per cent each.

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Currencies depress turnover at Nestle

Vevey (Switzerland) — Nestle group sales in the first 10 months of this year were depressed by the weakness of leading currencies against the Swiss franc and a sharp fall in green coffee prices, Mr Reto Domeniconi, the finance director, said yesterday.

He said the adverse effect of these factors was partly offset by a 4 per cent increase in sales volume, excluding the effect of acquisitions, and by price rises for group products in certain countries with higher inflation.

Nestle reported an 8.3 per cent drop in group sales to SwFr29 billion (£11.8 billion) in the first 10 months of 1987. Mr Domeniconi said currency movements depressed turnover by 20.1 per cent in the first 10 months, while lower coffee prices led to a drop of about SwFr1 billion in sales.

However, operational improvements allowed Nestle to report a more modest decline in sales. The 8.3 per cent fall to SwFr29 billion for the 10 months represented an improvement on the first half year, when sales fell 13 per cent to SwFr17 billion.

"Sales growth in our major markets was generally above the local inflation rate," Mr Domeniconi said. "We achieved good real progress in individual markets."

Mr Helmut Maucher, the chief executive, forecast group sales of about SwFr38.05 billion in 1986, and said he stood by an earlier forecast of a 1987 net profit at least matching the SwFr1.79 billion last time.

Group sales expressed in local currencies rose in all Nestle's large markets except Japan, where they fell 9 per cent to ¥163 billion (£682 million) and Switzerland, where they were down 2 per cent at SwFr687 million.

"We have no major acquisition projects under way at the moment but the stock market crash could lead to a more normal valuation of companies," Mr Maucher said.

Bell seeks to unmask buyers

From Richard Battley, Sydney

Mr Robert Holmes a Court's Bell Group and Bell Resources are understood to be seeking to use the Companies Code to unmask the buyers of their scrip in the past 48 hours.

About 4.5 per cent of Bell Resources and 1.5 per cent of Bell Group have been traded in the past two days, amid strong speculation that Mr John Elliott's Elders IXL was targeting the Bell stable. Last night, however, Mr Elliott denied this. "It's not us," he said. "From what I've heard, the buyer is from overseas."

If issued by a court, notices under Section 261 of the Companies Code enable a company to identify the ultimate owner of its shares.

EL & C Baillieu, a broking house with close ties to Elders, was a heavy buyer of the 12.4 million Bell Resources shares traded yesterday. Many sales were executed overnight, with Baillieu sending 6.1 million shares overseas at prices from Aus\$1.69 (7p) to Aus\$1.91.

Market sources said Cazenove, the London broker, which has close links with Baillieu, was buying on the



John Elliott denies rumours that Elders is buying up Bell Exchange here. This fuelled speculation that Elders was the buyer.

Bell executives have strenuously denied that the group is in post-crash difficulties. However, the drastically reduced market capitalization of the Bell Group, Mr Holmes a Court's flagship, prompted the Australian Ratings agency yes-

Acquisitions help lift MK to £9.7m profit

By Michael Tate

MK Electric, the electric plugs to security alarms group, lifted profits from £8.4 million to £9.7 million in the six months to end-September, after a 20 per cent increase in turnover to £79 million.

New acquisitions contributed to half the increase in sales, says Mr Roger Leverton, the chief executive, and the hunt for further acquisitions continues, particularly in Britain and Europe.

Group earnings per share in the first half were up 19 per cent at 16.5p, and the interim dividend has been hoisted by 14 per cent to 4.2p a share.

Mr Leverton says that in Britain, which is still responsible for 80 per cent of MK's turnover, sales volumes rose strongly in all three divisions, benefiting in particular from continuing growth in the refurbishment market.

The bulk of MK's products are sold to the building trade, and 75 per cent of this

business is refurbishment.

However, the retail market is expanding quickly. MK's plugs, sockets and switches were marketed through do-it-yourself outlets such as B&Q, Do-It-All and Teexas Homecare for the first time this summer.

Overseas markets improved, with some recovery in the Far East and Middle East markets, and an excellent performance in Europe, where Esser, the German fire detection and intruder security products group, acquired in July for £7.9 million, contributed for the first time.

The group continues to invest heavily in research and development, and introduced its Powerlink underfloor electronic connection system in September.

This system is already proving popular for new office development in the City, and should, MK feels, boost second-half profits.

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Hopes rise for quota consensus at Opec

Vienna (Reuter) — Mr Riliwan Lukman, the president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries conference, said a point of view was emerging around which a "likely consensus" could be achieved at next month's Opec meeting in Vienna.

He said that the quota compliance committee felt encouraged by progress achieved so far in talks with member countries. The talks follow overproduction by some members.

Mr Lukman leads the committee, which is seeking commitments from the 13 members to comply with Opec's national output quotas. The committee has visited 11 members and will visit the last two, Gabon and Nigeria, before the December 9 start of the meeting, which has to set output and prices for 1988.



Lukman: no easy answer

After meeting President Suharto in Jakarta, Indonesia, on Tuesday, Mr Lukman said there had been no objection in any of the countries to the principle of production audit-

ing. "We will have to see if it is acceptable to all members. So far no one has objected to the idea," he said.

He added: "All the member countries are in support of some form of permanent on-the-spot arrangement on auditing production to ensure compliance with national quotas."

At a news conference on Tuesday, Mr Lukman said: "We do not expect the next conference to be easy. There are very difficult questions to deliberate. It could take a long time as there are major problems to be settled."

Output by Opec countries in August rose to nearly 20 million barrels per day against an official 16.6 million barrels ceiling, falling to only 18.6 million barrels by October. The excess is a major factor in weakening oil prices.

APPOINTMENTS

Tarmac names new chief for building materials division

Tarmac: Mr Derrick Sims has been named chief executive, building materials division.

Frankington Unit Management: Miss Anne McMechan is to be marketing director.

IDS Fund Management: Ms Pamela Goldie-Morrison becomes director.

The Henley Centre for Forecasting: Mr Simon Avison joins the board as director, new product development.

Bendicks (Mayfair): Mr Stephen Barnett is made managing director from January 1.

JH Minet & Co: Mr Peter Foster and Mr Frank Heinrich become executive directors, international marine division. Mr Andre Hardie, Mr Simon Radford, Mr David Sloan and Mr Adrian Stewart become divisional directors, international non-marine treaty division, and Mrs Susan Bull becomes divisional director, North American reinsurance division.

Leisure Investments: Mr Barry Parrell joins the board.

Ropper: Mr Robert Sale is made a non-executive director.

Juliana's Holdings: Mr Douglas Smith becomes finance director from January 1.

IMF Financial Services: Mr Colin Harrison is made chairman and managing director and Mr Nigel Bartram operations director.

John Kendall Associates: Mr Reg Ward becomes an executive director.

Wills Group: Mr Christopher Spence has been named non-executive chairman, Mr John Hockley managing director, Mr Robin Marsh non-executive deputy chairman and Mr Garret Harrison and Mr Ian Davis directors.

Mees & Hope Securities Holdings: Dr DMN van Weesveen becomes chairman.



Anne McMechan, of Frankington Unit Trust

Mr AJ Buchanan deputy chairman and managing director, and Dr Th Beels and Jnr DR Hooft Graafland directors. Mr PJ Kalfi and Mr GR Farze join the board as non-executive directors.

Moss Bros: Mr Peter Moss has been appointed managing director, property. Mr Bernard Thomas managing director, retail, and Mr Philip Froomberg managing director, wholesale. L&A Froomberg, with Mr Martin Froomberg as deputy managing director.

Meekatharra Minerals: Mr Neil Arthur becomes a director and general manager.

Spicer and Pegler: Mr Ray Gibbs has been named partner in charge, Southampton office, and Mr Tim Harvey partner in charge, Leeds office. Mr Andrew Bell, Miss Ann Kennedy, Mr Lionel Young, Mr Philip Dixon, Mrs Suzanne Gollan, Mr Alan Rodden and Mr Joe Swift join the partnership.

Thorn Software: Mr WE Ellis has been named marketing director.

Ranks Hovis McDougall: Mr John Gann becomes a non-executive director.

Swansea Cork Ferries: Mr James Kennedy has been made managing director.

WS Atkins Management Consultants: Professor John Fyfe joins the board.

Hampson Industries: Mr Martha James Kennedy and Mr Brian Wronski become additional directors.

Pertmaster International: Mr Paul Davis has been appointed a director and Mr Alan Duncan, Mr Peter Rowell, Mr John AG Calthorpe and Mr George Brooksbank non-executive directors.

MAC Group: Mr John Bolander has been named senior vice-president.

London Docklands Development Corporation: Mr Jeremy Rousier becomes chief executive.

Parkdale Holdings: Mr Geoffrey Almeida has been appointed finance group director and Mr Jeremy Priestley joins the board.

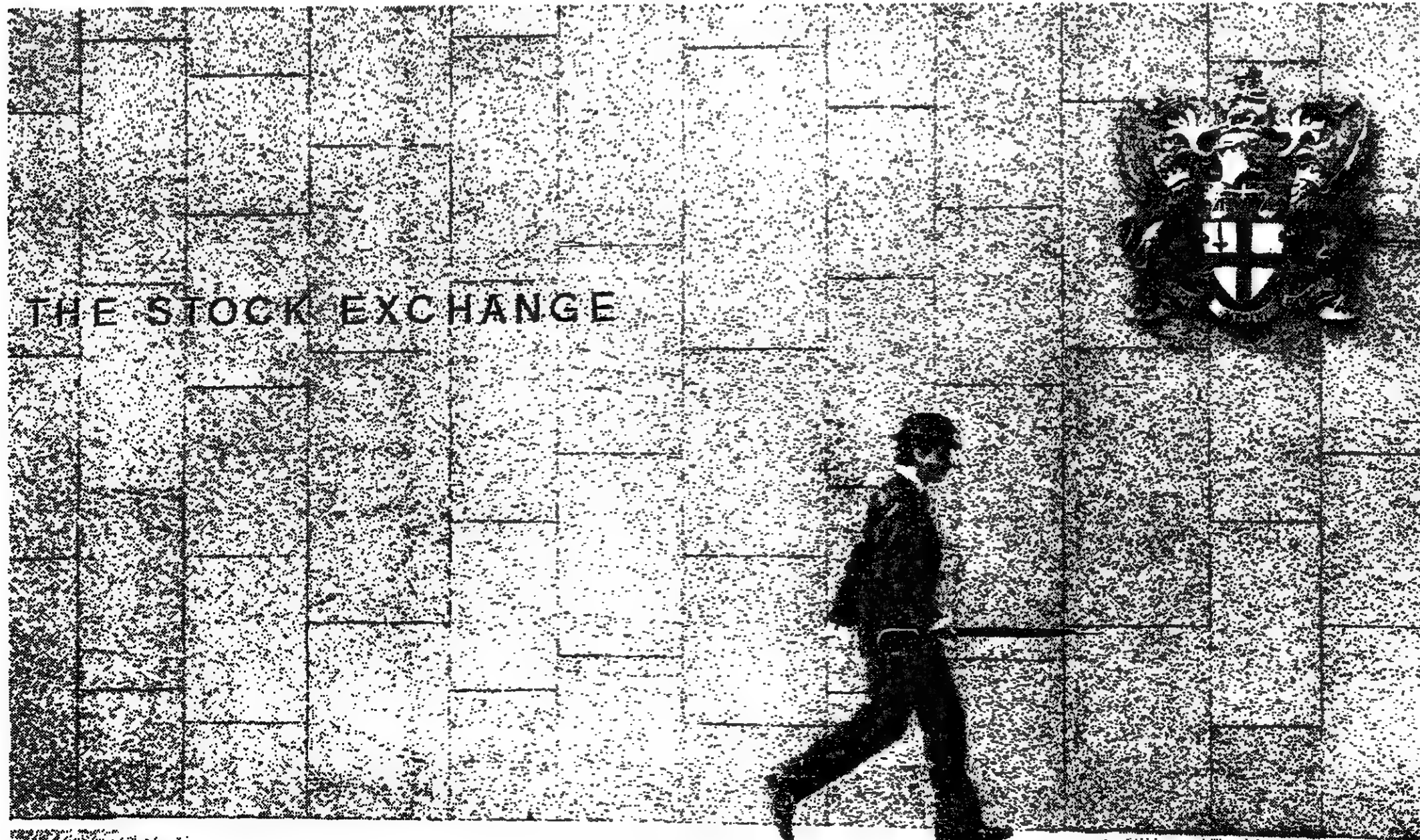
AH Guest: Mr Charles Chatterley becomes construction director and Mr Derek Price director of marketing.

Ocean Transport & Trading: Mr John West joins the board as a non-executive director.

Crown Paints: Mr Paul Lever has been appointed divisional managing director, Mr Brian Baker managing director, technical services, Mr John Asher managing director, industrial paints and inks, Mr Aidan Brophy managing director, overseas companies and export, Mr Geoff Christiansen administration director, Mr Ken Gill manufacturing and distribution director, Mr Terry Hudson marketing director, Mr Ron Hughes financial director and Mr Eric Thurston sales director, UK and Europe.

Bain Clarkson: Mr Maurice Gurdin becomes a director, LMX division.

7 million information requests a day take some handling. Our computers have got it taped.



Every day brokers around the world on over ten thousand computer terminals access The Stock Exchange TOPIC system for the latest share prices and financial information. To handle traffic that has tripled since "Big Bang", the AEG subsidiary MODOCOMP has developed a network of fast response computers that works round the clock, 365 days a year.

AEG (UK) Ltd., 217 Bath Road, Slough, Berkshire, Great Britain SL1 4AW

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Drive systems have gained a worldwide reputation for quality and reliability in specialist applications. Use of the latest proven technology and close liaison with customers produces optimum solutions. These have included special converters for the nuclear industry as well as unique mixer and extruder drives applied to rubber and plastics.



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With expanding applications for computers, AEG is making the operation and maintenance of Uninterruptible Power Supply Systems easier and more reliable. By monitoring many operational areas of the UPS, a fault can be identified and displayed immediately to allow quick and efficient servicing. In the UK, AEG systems are in operation with oil platforms, satellite tracking systems, banks and financial institutions.

AEG

ends

السؤال الأول

Eurotunnel Share Offer on now



A breakthrough
for Britain

What is Eurotunnel, exactly?

It's the private sector group formed to build and operate the first ever fixed link between Britain and the Continent: the Channel Tunnel.

How long is the Share Offer on for?

The share price was announced on Monday, and the offer ends on Friday, 27th November 1987.

How can shares be bought?

Everyone who telephones the Eurotunnel Share Information Office will be sent a mini prospectus and application form. Copies of the prospectus are available at all UK

branches of National Westminster Bank, Midland Bank, Bank of Scotland and Ulster Bank.

Will there be travel privileges?

Yes. They'll be for individuals who buy shares in the offer and hold on to them. In return for an annual registration fee of about £10 (at July 1987 prices), these shareholders will be able to travel by Eurotunnel shuttles with a vehicle and everyone in it for just £1 each way. The number of £1 trips will depend upon how many shares individual shareholders buy and hold (see table). Further details are contained in the prospectus.

No. of shares	Entitlement
100	One return shuttle trip to be taken within 12 months of the System opening.
500	One return shuttle trip per year for the first ten years of operation.
1,000	Two return shuttle trips per year until the end of the Concession period in 2042.
1,500	An unlimited number of shuttle trips until the end of the Concession period.

What will the shares cost?

The share price is 350p, and the minimum investment is 100 shares costing £350.

How do I find out more?

By telephoning 0272 277 007. You'll be under no obligation.

We'll send you a mini prospectus and application form, together with a reply-paid envelope in which you can return your application and cheque, if you decide to invest. Alternatively, go to any of the banks listed above and ask for a prospectus.

Phone:
0272 277 007

**Eurotunnel Share Offer
ends on Friday, 27th November 1987**

Issued by Robert Fleming & Co. Limited, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. on behalf of Eurotunnel P.L.C. and Eurotunnel S.A.

BUSINESS SUMMARY

AAH Holdings raises pretax profits by 21%

AAH Holdings, the industrial group, reports a 21 per cent increase in pretax profits. The rise, covering the six months to September 30, shows profits up from £2.4 million to £30.1 million.

Turnover was £480 million, compared with £420 million last year. The company is lifting its interim dividend from 3.4p to 3.6p, making it the nineteenth successive year that it has been increased. Earnings per share rose from 9.7p to 12.32p.

Black Arrow, the office equipment and furniture group, made a pretax profit of £1.5 million in the opening six months of this year, up from just above £1 million. Sales went up from £8.2 million to £9.8 million. The interim dividend is raised from 0.57p a share to 0.75p. Trading conditions in the office furniture market remain buoyant.

Sony predicts jump

Sony Corporation's group net profit is expected to rise to ¥32.50 billion (£136 million) in the year ending March 31, up by 30 per cent from 1986-87, if the yen/dollar exchange rate stays within the ¥130-¥135 range, a company spokesman said. Group sales are expected to total ¥1,380 billion this year, 7 per cent up.

The expected improvement is due to anticipated strong sales of new products, he said without elaborating. The company foresees parent sales in 1987-88 at about ¥1,000 billion, little changed from the previous year. Sony will raise its dividend to ¥44.60 in 1987-88.

Derek Lewis promoted

Derek Lewis (right), the Granada finance director who has been spearheading the takeover battle for control of Electronic Rentals, is stepping up to become group managing director from January 1. Mr Lewis, who took over as finance director three years ago, was formerly with the Imperial Group and the Ford Motor Company.



Lisbon plans sell-offs

The Portuguese government has approved a draft law to allow private ownership of shares in state-owned companies. The law, which would permit partial privatization of the large nationalized sector, will be submitted to parliament for approval. Senator Fernando Nogueira, a cabinet spokesman, said proceeds from the sales would go back into other state-owned firms and pay interest on the public debt.

Share rights would be guaranteed to employees, small investors and a limited number of foreign investors. Ministers had approved a proposal to privatize the state-run television, radio stations and newspapers, he added.

Deficit talks boost shares

Share prices closed 1.7 per cent higher in modest trading on intensified hopes that the United States will decide to cut its budget deficit by \$30 billion (£17 billion) this fiscal year, brokers said.

The 225-share Nikkei market index climbed 390.21 points, or 1.7 per cent, to 22,734.49. On Tuesday it fell 271.15 points. Advances led declines by nine to seven in a turnover of 500 million shares, against 250 million on Tuesday.

News from Washington that negotiations on cutting the federal budget deficit had

SINGAPORE

Prices up in thin trading

(AP-Dow Jones) — Share prices closed firmer yesterday, but trading was thin, with most players choosing to remain on the sidelines until the outcome of the negotiations to cut the US budget deficit.

The market opened weaker in line with other regional exchanges, then recovered to finish the morning virtually unchanged.

A comment by Mr Tom Foley, the US House of Representatives majority leader, that the negotiations were near settlement then bolstered sentiment and share prices moved higher.

Although there was some recovery in the second half of trading, the buying was patchy and scattered throughout the market.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES		117	
Albe	87-3	Shattsbury (180p)	147-9
Amigo Leasing	165-0	Starhoke Props (250p)	118-3
Barman Homes (105p)	82-3	Sykes-Pickvart	113-3
Berk Pet P/P	82-3	Tomorrow Leisure	118-0
Blute Mining (100p)	80-0	Tabular Exhbit	81-4
Chartsearch	23-1/2	URS Int	81-4
Chrysalis (100p)	110-1/2	USDC Inv	125-4/2
Dolphin Packing (100p)	115-5	Wetters Seals	23-1
Explura	25-1/2		
Farway Ltd	78		
Hard Rock Cafe	148-1/2		
DO 'A'	108-1/2		
SA Int (80p)	96		
Knobs Knockers	87-3		
Royd Thomp (170p)	138-1/2		
Marcor Group	88-1/2		
Powder Corp	72-1		
Concord (88p)	78-1/2		
Lois-Royce (170p)	114-1/2		
Amal Plan	180		
Amalgam	180		

Portfolio
-Gold-

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Lloyds (as)	Banks/Discount	
2	Royal Bank (as)	Banks/Discount	
3	UKN (as)	Industrials E-K	
4	Scapa	Chemicals/Plastics	
5	RMC (as)	Building/Roads	
6	Pico	Electronics	
7	Law & Bates	Industrials L-R	
8	Woolworth	Property	
9	MEPC (as)	Property	
10	Tootal	Textiles	
11	Freemantle	Industrials L-R	
12	Oliver Paper	Paper/Print/Adv	
13	Finco (as)	Industrials E-K	
14	Wendell (A)	Industrials E-K	
15	Jardine Math	Industrials E-K	
16	Ren Resources	Banks/Discount	
17	Crest Nicholson	Building/Roads	
18	Yeni	Electronics	
19	Baker (AF) A	Building/Roads	
20	Woodward (as)	Property	
21	NMW (as)	Textiles	
22	Dawson	Textiles	
23	Bradford	Property	
24	Lon Shop	Property	
25	Quadrant Group	Leisure	
26	Reed Int (as)	Industrials L-R	
27	Cherifort	Property	
28	TR Energy	Oil & Gas	
29	SEET	Textiles	
30	BAA (as)	Industrials A-D	
31	Beagle	Industrials A-D	
32	Delta	Industrials A-D	
33	AUS New Z	Banks/Discount	
34	Brown	Chemicals/Plastics	
35	Carson Eng	Industrials A-D	
36	Black Arrow	Industrials A-D	
37	Blagden	Industrials A-D	
38	Deacons Park	Industrials A-D	
39	Essex	Textiles	
40	Mind Hilda	Building/Roads	
41	Warner Howard	Industrials S-Z	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1	110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1	110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
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UNDATED

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
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INDEX-LINKED

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BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES
Gains reduced at close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began November 9. Dealings end Friday. Settlement day November 23. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 26)

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1	110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1

BREWERIES

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
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BUILDING, ROADS

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
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FINANCE, LAND

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
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FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1	110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1	110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1

FOODS

1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E	1987 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E
110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1	110/107/105/104/103/102/101/100/99/98/97/96/95/94/93/92/91/90/89/88/87/86/85/84/83/82/81/80/79/78/77/76/75/74/73/72/71/70/69/68/67/66/65/64/63/62/61/60/59/58/57/56/55/54/53/52/51/50/49/48/47/46/45/44/43/42/41/40/39/38/37/36/35/34/33/32/31/30/29/28/27/26/25/24/23/22/21/20/19/18/17/16/15/14/13/12/11/10/9/8/7/6/5/4/3/2/1

CINEMAS, TV

1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
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1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
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1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
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1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
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1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
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1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
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1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
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1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
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1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E
1987	High	Low	Company	Bid</				

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

November 19, 1987

Those with responsibility for educating and training tomorrow's chartered accountants face a dilemma with horns. First horn: As society's information systems become more complex and as the level of regulation of business increases, so the requirement for specialization by accountants rises. Clients and employers need real experts in tax or information management or corporate finance or whatever.

Second horn: In order to provide these specialist services in a positive and realistic way, newly qualified chartered accountants must develop and retain a broad perspective of business. They need that perspective if they are to operate effectively in a changing commercial environment. Without it, they cannot evaluate the options open to their clients or employers nor can they provide innovative and sensible financial advice and management.

The proposals for the future education and training system for chartered accountants just published by the Institute tackle this problem by distinguishing between the pre-qualification training period of three years or so and post-qualification development.

Our aim in the training period, which has to be spent in one of the 1,200 offices of chartered accountants throughout the country authorized to take students, is to provide a broad education that gives the newly qualified a first-class financial business training of an essentially generalist nature. This will then form a sound basis for subsequent specialization,

based on individual initiative and personal responsibility.

Our proposals for the "input" for the pre-qualification period (for example, syllabus, the nature of on-the-job training and of work experience) have been conditioned by requirements for the "output". In other words, they stress the attributes and the abilities that business looks for in new members.

FIRST, we believe that the newly qualified must understand enough of the way in which businesses operate and of the role of accounting in those businesses to be able to prepare, interpret and present financial information to others — both inside and outside the organization.

Here the aim is to pick up, at least in part, two of the criticisms levelled at some young accountants in the past — that they did not have enough "commercial awareness" and that their communication skills were poor.

SECONDLY, newly qualified chartered accountants need to be able to understand the fundamental aspects of the regulatory environment. The Financial Services Act, 1986 and the Insolvency Act, 1985 are merely the latest two pieces of legislation that affect the way in which accountants operate. More legislation, for instance on the regulation of auditors, is in the pipeline.

THIRDLY, they need to be capable of responding effectively to change. The "changing business environment" is not just a speechwriter's substitute for original thought; it also reflects reality.

Andrew Colquhoun: Accountants in the technology age must keep a broad view of business

The specialists with a better understanding



Andrew Colquhoun is the director of education and training at the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales

During the past 10 years or so firms of chartered accountants have diversified into major new areas or work — corporate finance and information technology consultancy, for example.

In addition, old skills such as audit are now performed in new, more innovative ways. Expansion and change have required considerable flexibility on the part of the people in these organizations. In the future, the need for staff to react positively to change will be even more important.

FINALLY, the newly qualified accountant needs a sound grasp of ethical standards. Independence, integrity and objectivity are clearly desirable attributes in themselves. But, in addition, in marketing terms they provide the profession's "unique selling proposition": they are the qualities that differentiate it from many others in the financial services sector. In short, these are

attributes that chartered accountants must retain if they are to keep the confidence of clients and their place in the market.

So much for the "output". How do we plan to change the "input" to achieve the output required? A key aspect is a major overhaul of the syllabus. Our goal is to ensure that students can integrate their knowledge just as they will need to do in a practical situation.

In addition, the Institute is to commission research on other aspects of assessment, for example open book examinations, and continuous assessment in the training offices. The syllabus changes will also be matched by a more deliberate phasing of the student's education. For the intermediate examination stage, students will be assessed on topics that do not necessarily need prior work

will continue to offer a depth of training and experience in financial matters that no business degree will ever be able to achieve.

Changes to the syllabus are matched in the proposals by changes in methods of assessment. We are already due to introduce objective testing in 1988. The latest proposals also include a multi-discipline case study to ensure that students can integrate their knowledge just as they will need to do in a practical situation.

In addition, the Institute is to commission research on other aspects of assessment, for example open book examinations, and continuous assessment in the training offices. The syllabus changes will also be matched by a more deliberate phasing of the student's education. For the intermediate examination stage, students will be assessed on topics that do not necessarily need prior work

experience. The aim of this stage will be to provide students with a strong conceptual basis of their subject and with analytical skills.

The final stage, leading to qualification, will develop an understanding of the environment in which the accountant operates. It helps, too, to provide the ability to apply knowledge and skills and is reinforced by and at least partly dependent on work experience.

This more deliberate phasing will enable the profession to make more effective use of national educational resources. At present, the 20 per cent or so of students who have accounting or similar degrees receive no credit in the Institute's examination system except at foundation level. We are now proposing to allow students who have taken a "specially approved" degree to claim exemptions from much of the Institute's intermediate examination. This will require some careful

negotiation with accounting and business studies departments to balance the requirement for consistency and equity for students with the need to maintain academic freedom. Our current accreditation system, however, works well for the foundation stage and we are confident that it will be possible to extend the system to bring benefits to students, their training offices and academic departments.

The change to the phasing of the education of chartered accountants will also allow the training offices a greater choice as to when and how they send their students on study courses. The offices will either be able to devise block release schemes or to adopt systems that intersperse education and work experience more closely. The result should be that a first will be able to educate its students in ways that best match its particular circumstances and the needs of its clients.

These proposals are now being circulated to all those, inside and outside the profession, with an interest in how tomorrow's chartered accountants should be trained. If they find favour and are then endorsed by the Institute's council, the new policies will be in operation for students entering training in 1990.

We are confident the new system will produce chartered accountants with a well rounded business training, the ability to adapt to change and strong communication skills, as well as the high standards of financial expertise and ethics already expected by the business world.

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by closing date, 18th December 1987.

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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The successful applicant will be highly self-motivated and will be expected to work closely with our network of Distributors in this region.

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BUSINESS ASSOCIATES

SWINDON/BASINGSTON, NEWPORT, GWENT, PORTSMOUTH, GREATER LONDON, PETERBOROUGH/CAMBRIDGE, SOUTHEND/ASHFORD, MILTON KEYNES/LEICESTER, WIPAC, MERSEY, CLEVELAND, NOTTINGHAM, GREATER MANCHESTER.

Working within one of our already well established Distribution Networks, selling our extensive range of business systems. The successful applicants will be self-motivated high achievers with a proven sales track record. Each Business Associate will have full support from the U.K. Distributor Organisation.

A knowledge of business practice would be useful, but is not essential. A full product training will be given to any applicant who demonstrates a genuine desire to succeed and realise a generous earnings potential.

Safeguard BUSINESS SYSTEMS
For companies who mean business

Applicants should reply in writing to Pauline Layland, Personnel Manager giving brief details of career to date.

Safeguard Systems GB Ltd, Centurion House, Gateway, Crewe, Cheshire CW1 1XJ.

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

for one of Britain's fastest growing recruitment companies

When we formed Stafford Long & Partners nearly two years ago, our aim was to provide our clients with a very different kind of recruitment service... and by doing so to become a highly successful business.

Today, our client base - mostly blue-chip organisations - covers the spectrum from Finance to Personnel, Sales and Marketing to Information Technology. The assignments we handle are challenging - intellectually and logistically.

Our phenomenal growth and rapid expansion should prove a major attraction to the additional Recruitment Consultant we now seek.

Quite simply, we are looking for someone whose drive, ambitions and professional standards match our own. We seek a young commercially minded professional who is committed to the principle of providing clients with the highest level of service and value for money. Of graduate calibre, your background should include at least 3 years recruitment/personnel experience, either in industry or within a consultancy. Whichever applies, your future will be with an unusually independent organisation whose aim is not to be the biggest but the best in its field.

For the right person, the right package will not be a problem - now and in the future.

If you feel you have the qualities to succeed in a truly exciting environment, please write with full career details to Paul Stafford, Stafford Long & Partners Recruitment Limited, 17-19 Foley Street, London W1P 7LH.

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Northern Ireland Economic Council DIRECTOR c£30,000

The present Economic Council was established by the Secretary of State in 1977 to advise on economic policy in Northern Ireland. The Council is composed of 12 members. Five members are appointed from management interests and five represent trade union interests. There are a further five independent members appointed by the Secretary of State. The Chairman of the Council is Professor Colin M. Cusack, Professor of Jurisprudence at Queen's University.

Although the Council is financed by a government grant it is entirely independent with its own full-time Director and a research staff of five. There are four administrative support staff including the Secretary. The Council normally meets monthly (excluding July and August) and most of its advice to Government is made available in the form of published papers. Work is in progress in the following fields: a medium term economic strategy, horticulture, education and training, enterprise agencies, information technology and the development of the Belfast urban area.

The post of Director involves overall responsibility for the Council's work, especially directing the research work. Candidates should have substantial experience of research on or analysis of economic issues, a capability in research management and a degree, or preferably a higher degree, in Economics or a closely related discipline.

It is expected that the salary will be about £30,000 (equivalent to Grade 4 in the Northern Ireland Civil Service) and there is a non-contributory pension scheme. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council at Suite 200, 2 Lincolns Street, Belfast BT2 6BA or by telephone (0232) 221212. Completed application forms, addressed to the Chairman, must arrive not later than Tuesday 15 December 1987.

THE BRITISH PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY FEDERATION SECRETARY

The Federation seeks a replacement for its Secretary who retires in 1988. In addition to the normal Secretary's duties, the post carries responsibility for the entire Accounts function, Pension Scheme, staff recruitment and administration.

Applicants, preferably aged between 45 and 55, must be proficient administrators with appropriate accountancy experience, and possess a distinct affinity for computerized office organisation.

The Federation plans to relocate to the Swindon area in 1988, and local residence would be an advantage. It is desirable that the new Secretary be in post as soon as possible to ensure effective handover of responsibility and to assist with the relocation.

Salary and benefits, which include a car, will reflect qualifications and experience.

Letters of application, with a detailed C.V. to:

Mr W J Bartlett
Director General
The British Paper and Board Industry Federation
3 Plough Place
Fetter Lane
London
EC4V 1AL.

B.P.B.
BRITISH PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY FEDERATION



CHRISTINE WATSON LTD
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124 Wigmore St
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TELECOMS £35K
My client, a leader in the field, needs salespersons to sell PABX systems areas London, Luton, SW. Applicants should be 25-35 with a proven track record preferably in telecoms.

COMPUTERS £40K
This market leader in the computer field needs experienced hardware/software salespersons. Age 25-35, location London SE, you will negotiate at all levels within the financial sector.

FINANCE TO £18K
This prestigious co. needs to recruit salespersons 21+ to sell financial services. Applicants should have at least 1 year's working exp. Locations SE, Manchester, London.

01 935 8235 (rec cons)
Let us make our success, your success

THE COLLEGE OF SPEECH THERAPISTS 6 Lechmere Road, LONDON NW2 5BU OFFICE MANAGER

Required immediately by the College of Speech Therapists, the professional body for Speech Therapy. The post carries responsibility for day-to-day administrative management, including financial matters and the marketing of College publications. Starting salary £11,000 per annum inclusive of London weighting.

For further details contact: Mr D Wiseman, General Secretary on: 01-499 8521 or write. Closing date for applications: 5th December 1987.

CORPORATE ACTUARY

Our company is a member of the prestigious American International Group, and is enjoying significant expansion within Australasian Market. Due to this continuing growth we seek to strengthen our executive management team with the appointment of a company Actuary.

Reporting directly to the Managing Director the successful applicant will be responsible for the continual evaluation and review of existing products, the development and pricing of innovative new products, and for ensuring the financial soundness and profitability of our enterprise.

Applicants should be qualified Fellows of the Institute of Actuaries or equivalent thereof, and possess leadership and management qualities essential for this role.

The remuneration package is negotiable and will attract applicants of the highest calibre.

Enquiries and applications in strictest confidence may be made to:

Chief Executive Officer,
Australian American Assurance Company Ltd,
112 Wellington Parade,
EAST MELBOURNE VIC. 3002, Australia.
Telephone: 613 418 9800.
Facsimile: 613 419 2633.

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To help dispel the myths, London Financial Services are running a series of informal evening seminars designed to illustrate what we do, and why. The company is looking for individuals of the highest quality, determined achievers not necessarily experienced in this field.

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For a market
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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

British Airports
Services

Engineering Director

Gatwick

To £40,000 + Car

British Airports Services Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of the recently privatised BAA plc, which operates seven major airports within the UK. BASL provides a range of services including engineering, planning, computing, personnel, architecture and design, retailing and catering to the BAA airports, and also markets expertise of BAA throughout the world.

The Company is currently involved in a number of important international contracts including projects in Japan and Mexico, and will further develop the overseas market for both turnkey engineering projects and long term airport management contracts.

The Engineering Director will lead a multi-disciplined team of 300 staff, who provide engineering consultancy, design and project management services to BAA plc and to airports worldwide. He or she will be expected to make a significant contribution to the expansion

of overseas business, and to advise the Board of BAA plc on corporate engineering policy.

Ideal candidates, aged 35-45, will be graduate Chartered Engineers. Management of a large team of multi-disciplined engineers is an essential requirement, together with essential overseas projects. Broad commercial awareness and good marketing ability are important requirements for success in this position. The excellent remuneration package includes performance related bonus, plus executive car and other usual major Group benefits. Relocation expenses are included, if appropriate, to BASL headquarters near Gatwick Airport.

Please write or telephone in confidence, quoting ref. 1285 to Andrew Davies, Bull Thompson & Associates Ltd, Alliance House, 63 St Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4JX, (01-240 3561) who is advising on this appointment.

Bull
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CORPORATE AND RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

GRADUATES

WE'RE LOOKING
FOR CHECKMATE IN
FOUR MOVES.

Do you enjoy a game of chess? If so, you probably have a logical and analytical mind; an aptitude for solving thorny problems and strong reasoning powers. It will come as no surprise that these are just the sort of characteristics we look for when recruiting graduates to follow challenging and rewarding careers as members of Her Majesty's Tax Inspectorate.

We are looking for people who can analyse complex circumstances. We don't pretend that learning the necessary skills and diplomacy to agree tax liabilities, investigate evasion and negotiate settlements is an easy undertaking, but it could hold a very promising future. After a few months training you will be accepting your own casework, and making your own decisions. Subject to successful progress, you can expect your first promotion within 4-5 years. Eventually, you can look forward to running your own tax district.

You must be under 36 with a first or second class honours degree in any subject or an acceptable equivalent. Final year students may apply. Salary according to qualifications and experience, starts from £8000 rising to £25,330. Working in Central London, you would receive £19,695 on your first promotion. Beyond this there are opportunities for promotion to the most senior levels in the Civil Service. Salaries are higher in London. Training can normally begin at an office in the area of your choice.

To find out more and for an application form please write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: A/88/320/131.

Applications from disabled persons are welcome.

The Inland Revenue is an equal opportunities employer and is committed to equal opportunities. Applications are welcomed from all suitably qualified individuals irrespective of sex, colour or racial origin.

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Assistant Treasurer

For a market leader with
operations worldwide

Surrey

£excellent + car

Our client is well known in the building materials industry and in recent years has achieved considerable growth, both organic and by acquisition. The centralised Treasury has a high profile and pursues innovative policies. The job offers the chance to fully utilise your skills and knowledge in a stimulating environment where a significant individual contribution is expected.

Candidates should be aged around 25-30 with an appropriate qualification backed by three years' treasury experience. Located minutes from the M25, the job offers a negotiable salary, fully expensed car, pension, life assurance and BUPA.

Please write - in confidence - to Robin Fletcher, ref. A.23108, MSL Treasurers' File.

MSL International (UK) Ltd, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AW.
Offices in Europe, the Americas, Australasia and Asia Pacific.

MSL International

Kleeneze Holdings plc

Kleeneze is a rapidly expanding group of industrial and retail companies with a turnover of £20 million, servicing a wide range of international markets. In order to provide the management to fuel further expansion, the company wishes to make two more senior professional appointments to its Bristol based operation.

Managing Director

£30,000 package Cleaning Products

Reporting to the Group Managing Director, this appointment will have profit responsibility for the manufacture and marketing of a range of industrial cleaning products and contract packing. The Managing Director will also be a member of the group executive committee and be expected to contribute to overall group development. The successful candidate will have a strong relevant industrial marketing background with a record of sound profit accountability. A formal business qualification would be a distinct advantage. Preferred age 35-50 years.

Divisional Manager

£20,000 package Specialist Engineering Products

Reporting to the Divisional Managing Director, this appointment is accountable for the profitability of £1.0 million turnover in a rapidly expanding market led sector of the business. The division is responsible for the conceptual design and marketing of industrial products to the light engineering, automotive and aerospace industries.

This appointment will suit an ambitious, well qualified person aged 27-35 years. An understanding of engineering design coupled with sound business training would provide an ideal background. A divisional board appointment is anticipated in the near future.

Both appointments carry the usual benefits associated with a progressive publicly quoted company where promotional opportunities are excellent.

Please apply in confidence to The Personnel Manager, Kleeneze Holdings plc, Hanham, Bristol BS15 3DX. Tel: (0272) 670861.

Kleeneze

OFFICE MANAGER

The Institute of Actuaries is an examining professional body for the actuarial profession and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1884.

The Institute wishes to appoint an Office Manager with direct responsibility to a Deputy Secretary, for the organisation and control of the supply of goods and services from suppliers and to ensure the maintenance of the internal fabric and equipment of Staple Inn and nearby premises.

Control of the day to day running of the General Office, covering reception, switchboard, postal and copying services, motivation of a staff of 6, as well as the organization and supervision of in-house functions, which are many and varied, will form part of the job specification.

An individual with considerable resourcefulness, initiative and self-reliance is required to meet the demands of this post; whilst there is much of a routine nature involved, there is significant dynamic element and the ability to stay calm and ordered under pressure is essential.

In return, the Institute offers remuneration starting at £13,000 p.a. on a scale rising to £16,000.

If you feel able to meet the challenges outlined above, please contact: Margaret Garry, Deputy Secretary, Institute of Actuaries, Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London WC1V 7QJ (01 242 0106) for an application form.

ANALYST -
CONSULTANT

The Henley Centre specialises in applying research and creative thinking to a range of business areas, including retail concept development, new product development and general business planning. The research base ranges from social and demographic trends to expert systems in econometric modelling.

Due to rapid expansion in our business we have vacancies for people in our social and marketing studies team. We need individuals with at least two years business experience. Successful candidates will be imaginative, intellectually versatile, numerate and with proven ability to apply social and market research to business planning and development. The positions carry a high level of responsibility and candidates must have the confidence to present the Centre's work at board level.

Remuneration will be commensurate with experience and skills. Applicants should send a CV, a covering note on your career development plans, and examples of published articles and/or reports/papers that you have authored to:

Bob Tyrrell, Managing Director,
The Henley Centre,
2 Tudor Street, London. EC4Y 0AA.

Leading pub and restaurant
group offers a rich
marketing diet.

If you're in your mid-20's, with some form of higher education, and one or two jobs behind you, here's one you can really get your teeth into.

As a Trade Marketing Executive with one of the country's largest pub and restaurant groups (225 outlets at the last count) you will be responsible for the local implementation of marketing and promotional strategy.

Some experience of the catering or licensed trade would be an advantage, but above all, you'll need to be energetic, ambitious, and strong on teamwork.

The diet will be large helpings of hard work, washed down with midnight oil. But you'll also get your just desserts: an attractive salary-and-benefits package (including car), relocation expenses, and, of course, the opportunity to contribute to marketing policy-making with a major company in its field.

Please apply in writing, with career details to:

The Personnel Manager, Anglia, Hosts, Elizabeth House, 28 Raddow Road, Chelmsford CM2 0DG, quoting Ref No. 7086/IND

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ON TARGET EARNINGS £40K PA

The launch of a series of major international titles has created opportunities for effective ambitious sales people.

If you are able to talk to senior executives in a professional and convincing manner, then we would like to talk to you.

There are likely to be early management opportunities for the most successful applicants. In the first instance please call David Conway or Ben Crocker on 240 1515.

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IN SALES

Opportunities exist for experienced or trainee individuals throughout the UK in the following industries:

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If you are a good communicator, have the drive and ambition to succeed, our clients will provide training, basic salary + commission + car + expenses.

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Applications are invited from Christians with initiative, good interpersonal skills and the capability to work to deadlines.

For details please apply to:
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Tel: 01-633 0533

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Times, 6 rue Mabrou, 75441
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£10,500 inc. bonus

AIFS, the educational travel organisation, require Programme Co-ordinators for their rapidly growing Camp America Summer Programme.

This is a hectic administrative position and would suit a graduate, or someone of similar educational background, probably in their mid to late 20's. Keyboard skills a plus. You must possess initiative and be flexible, and be prepared to work long hours when necessary. The job involves both face-to-face and telephone contact with students so an enthusiastic and diplomatic approach is essential. The work is rewarding and offers promotion prospects and some travel.

We offer a salary of £10,500 including bonus, free lunches, free medical insurance and non-contributory pension.

If you feel that you fit the bill and thrive in a hectic environment, then send your c.v. to Robert Atkinson, American Institute for Foreign Study, 37 Queens Gate, London SW7 5HR.

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ENGINEERING DIRECTOR
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This is an exciting opportunity for a dynamic achiever to join a small team that enjoys considerable autonomy. Reporting to the MD, the Engineering Director will be responsible for a small engineering department and drawing office; as well as the production facility.

Applications are sought from graduates 27-40 able to demonstrate they have already made a considerable impact in line management, and having a good understanding of electrical design principles as applied to electrical/mechanical equipment.

Remuneration package includes comprehensive benefits and share scheme.

Please send CV to: Paul Gibson, Managing Director, Hanovia Limited, 145 Farnham Road, Slough, SL1 4XB.

HANOVIA

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Ambitious plans are in hand for the development of the Royal Academy.

At its home in Burlington House, Piccadilly, the Academy - a private institution which receives no financial aid from any public source - has an international reputation for its exhibition programme, Schools of Art and other activities promoting the Fine Arts. The Academy has successful sponsorship and fund-raising programmes and its own trading company, The Friends of the Royal Academy is the largest such organisation in Europe.

Applications are invited for the post of Financial Comptroller.

The Financial Comptroller will be responsible to the Secretary of the Royal Academy for:

Budgeting and financial discipline in all departments
Staff management
Office administration and equipment
Security throughout Burlington House

The Financial Comptroller is a member of the Academy's executive board and relevant committees, and is actively involved in policy-making. The successful applicant is likely to have extensive financial experience and a lively interest in the Fine Arts.

The salary is negotiable.

The Royal Academy is an equal opportunities employer.

Please apply in confidence to The Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W1V 0DS. The closing date for the receipt of completed application forms is 1st December 1987.

STATISTICIAN
(Credit Scoring Analyst)

Mercantile Credit is one of the country's largest and most influential Finance Houses, based in Covent Garden.

We now have a slot to fill in a small but expanding team. It's a perfect opportunity to make your presence felt not just in the long term, but right from the word "go".

The task involves assisting in the development of our Scoring Systems, in all aspects: in other words, identifying requirements, sampling, analysing, testing, implementing final products, monitoring and tracking. There will also be other statistical work to do as required.

You should preferably have had at least 1-3 years experience, with a degree in Statistics or O.R.

You should be familiar with the use and specification of computer systems. You will need confidence and an outgoing attitude to enable you to liaise at all levels within the Company.

We offer a competitive salary and a benefits package which includes non-contributory pension scheme, profit share and an assisted mortgage after qualifying period.

If you are looking for real career progression and a sound future, please contact Arthur Tanner, Mercantile Credit Company Limited, Elizabethan House, Great Queen Street, London WC2, or phone him on 01 242 1234 for an application form.

M Mercantile Credit
WE'LL HELP YOU ACHIEVE MORE.Commercial
Accountant

London

£16,000

Major record company have an opening for a part qualified accountant with 2/3 years experience in either the profession or commerce. The position involves monthly accounting, costing, Royalty and Copyright accounting and other ad-hoc tasks. The successful candidate will be self motivated, have excellent communication skills and intending to qualify. Excellent career prospects. Please contact Sheila Williams on 01-629 3555 or write to her at

Brian Ingram Associates,
70-71 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9DF

01-481 4481

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

SENIOR CONSULTANTS AND CONSULTANTS



Coopers & Lybrand is one of the world's leading international professional service firms, with activities ranging from auditing huge multinationals, to developing new products in high technology.

Our Manufacturing and Distribution Management Division, the largest of its kind in the UK, is growing rapidly by supporting industry with innovative and practical solutions.

Our reputation for management consulting, at both the strategic and the operational levels, results from the values innate in our staff for challenging our clients' management and facing up to real issues. We provide tangible business benefits by rolling up our sleeves and working closely with clients' staff.

You will be a graduate aged between 25 and 35 with a successful track record in line management, design or

development and will probably be either a professional engineer or an applied scientist. You will have in-depth experience in one or more of the following areas:-

- just in time manufacturing,
- quality and reliability engineering,
- planning and implementing the building blocks of CIM,
- planning and control systems such as MRP II,
- formulating and implementing distribution and logistics strategies,
- engineering in manufacturing,
- developing products and processes using advanced materials, interconnection technologies or industry systems.

We believe we can meet your career and salary aspirations. We have operational centres throughout the UK. Working with Coopers & Lybrand will give you the opportunity to lead management thinking and broaden your skills across disciplines and industry sectors.

If you have the experience and skills we seek, please send a resumé, stating your area of specialisation and include a day-time telephone number, to Richard Bleasdale, Director, quoting reference number 30/6.

Coopers
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London EC4A 4HT

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A strong administration background, sound supervisory skills and sharp business acumen are the qualities we seek. As someone with an eye for the best terms, there's a salary package that will certainly interest you, complemented by the range of excellent benefits a company of our status and size can offer.

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£25 - £30,000

At an expanding multi branch consultancy, we are seeking to interview ambitious consultants with managerial flair who recognise the importance of recruitment within the financial sector.

Enjoying an increasing share of a competitive market we are eager to build on our success and now wish to interview consultants with proven academic and professional track records. Candidates with less than one year's previous recruitment experience are unlikely to be sufficiently qualified.

In addition to high earnings we can offer a range of benefits including a company car after a qualifying period. Contact in confidence Andrew Lavery on 01-428 4288 ext 354 or 01 957 2778 after working hours.

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Based centrally for an area covering London, The South East, The South Coast and East Anglia, this demanding appointment requires an individual with considerable business acumen and general management skills. Reporting to The Managing Director and with accountability for the P & L of both divisions, the rewards and career prospects on offer are exceptional. With a Directorship envisaged within two years, this could be considered from the outset for an outstanding manager. Candidate identities will not be disclosed without prior consent. For an initial confidential discussion, please contact Roger Lilley, the partner advising our client, either TODAY on 0784-38256 or in the evening between 5.30-8.00 pm on 0836-222764. Alternatively you can write to him providing full career details, to the address given below.

Decher Roll, International Management Recruitment, Runnymede Malthouse, Runnymede Road, Egham, Surrey TW20 8BO.

DECHER □ ROLI

International Management Recruitment

THE M.I. GROUP

Substantial income
Generous stock
option scheme

A vacancy has arisen for an individual with a minimum 12-20 years experience to develop themselves within the organisation. Our objective is to be the major U.K. financial services group within 5 years.

Selected applicants will be invited to view our operation prior to formal interview. Call Anthony Smith on 01 499 8906

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Experienced flight person required for specialist tour operator in SW London.

Monthly salary £2000.00. Apply in writing to: **Exotic Explorations**, 100 Wandsworth High St, London SW18 4LE.

FRENCH RIVIERA

A limited number of residences of a classical nature occur in a research team on the Côte d'Azur as well as on the south coast of England. Some speed at figurework essential.

For initial appointment write BOX A40

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Test your wits and ability in a dynamic self motivated and ambitious environment. If interested, please contact Mr. Quinlan on 01-264 7063.

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Heinz UK is the £400 million turnover subsidiary of the major US multinational Food Manufacturing Company, based in Hayes, Middlesex. A market leader renowned for a prestigious product base and high quality in Food Manufacturing, it has embarked in the UK on a £100 million + investment programme for the 1990s.

Outstanding opportunities are available which combine development of sound commercial skills with the essential practical experience required for early promotion.

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£19,500

In this challenging, high profile position you will lead a team analysing the current and projected profitability, and provide input on financial strategies for pricing and marketing thereby maximising profitability. A qualified or finalist CIMA/ACCA, you will need at least 3 years' commercial experience ideally within a progressive manufacturing environment.

Contact ANDREW FISHER

Heinz

Contact JUDITH AYRES

It is essential that candidates are ambitious with a positive approach and can demonstrate commercial awareness.

These appointments afford excellent salary packages including relocation and study assistance. Prospects for promotion will only be limited by personal performance and commitment.

For further information please contact **ALDERWICK PEACHELL & PARTNERS LTD**, 125 High Holborn, London WC1V 6QA. Telephone: 01-404 3155.

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& Peachell
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QUEENSLAND DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES ARID ZONE RESEARCH INSTITUTE DIRECTOR OR DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the positions of Director and Deputy Director of the Queensland Government Arid Zone Research Institute, located in Longreach, Queensland, Australia. The successful applicants will be expected to initiate and lead applied research into native pastures and/or the management and productivity of sheep and cattle in an extensive area of Western Queensland. As construction of the institute has just been completed, the appointees will have the opportunity to strongly influence initial research directions, and to set the standard for the output of the institute. The positions are available for immediate appointment.

QUALIFICATIONS: Tertiary qualifications in Science, Veterinary Science, Agricultural Science or equivalent, with post graduate studies to Doctorate level.

Extensive experience in range management or animal reproduction research and a proven record of research and development.

Ability to manage the operation and staff of a research institute.

LOCATION: Longreach in Central Western Queensland lies on the Tropic of Capricorn. The town has a population of 4,000 and is located 700 km West of Rockhampton. It has good educational, medical and sporting facilities and has developed a thriving tourist industry.

A large fully furnished homestead is available at a modest rent on the grazing property to be used for research purposes associated with the Institute. It is located some 10 km from the Institute. A modern 3 bedroom home is available in Longreach. Motor vehicles will be available for official purposes.

SALARY: Appointment will be for an initial term of five years with renewal subject to satisfactory performance and mutual agreement. Salary will be £445 073 pa for the director and £242 336 pa for the Deputy Director. A taxable zone allowance of £2 013 with dependents or £1007 without dependents is paid to both positions.

Offices situated in Longreach accommodate recreation leave at the rate of five (5) years per annum. Longreach is located in the lowest income tax zone in Australia.

Approved relocation expenses will be paid. **ENQUIRIES:** Telephone enquiries should be made to Mr Bryan Rodda, Brisbane (07) 227 5552.

APPLICATIONS: Applications containing full particulars of name, address, telephone number, date of birth, marital status, qualifications, experience and present employment and furnishing copies of testimonials and the names of referees should be forwarded to: **The Vacancy Processing Officer, Department of Primary Industries, G.P.O. Box 46, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 4001** by 14 December 1987.

bunac CARRY ON No 1

We are seeking an experienced, successful manager to learn about and take charge of the daily operation of our busy, growing office in London.

We are a non-profit organisation which runs student work and travel programmes to North America. We have a youngish, bright, non-smoking staff who work in a computerised, often hectic, office.

You will be a university graduate, hard working, dedicated to getting the job done and done well. You will have the ability and personality to set goals and work with (and as part of) the staff to achieve and maintain maximum efficiency and the highest standard of service to our members, especially during seasonal peaks of extreme pressure. You will preferably have taken part in one of our programmes during your student days.

The position brings daily challenges and its reward comes from a job well done and a close identification with the aims of BUNAC. In addition, a good salary and benefits package will be available for the right person.

Please write with full career and personal details to: Howard Crew, General Secretary, BUNAC, 232 Vauxhall Bridge Road, LONDON SW1V 1AU.

MILGRAY ELECTRONICS, INC. FIELD SALES MANAGER ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS SOUTHERN ENGLAND

We are a large USA distributor with a long established UK sales office.

Age 35-45/HNC level/£20,000 pa plus commission, car etc

Ring David Wolf Milgray Electronics (Brighton) 0273 202942

01-481 4481

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

Commercial/Contracts Manager Success at the Sharp End

UNISYS is a powerful force in the information technology world, with a current worldwide turnover of \$9 billion. This ranks us as the global No. 2, and we are still growing. The Public Sector is a key market in which we successfully address the needs of Central and Local Government, the Police and the Utilities. The business is developing rapidly and the appointment of a Commercial/Contracts Manager is key to the continued success of our dedicated Public Sector team.

The role calls for excellent business evaluation skills as you will be analysing customer proposals, assessing risks and margins, and establishing contract negotiation procedures. You'll be creating contracts which meet our corporate guidelines and developing financial strategies in areas such as buy-backs, rentals, trade-ins and terminations. You'll play a key role within a small multi-disciplined team and gain valuable exposure at the sharp

end. Promotion prospects are particularly good and you will be expected to prove yourself worthy of promotion in a short space of time.

Qualified to degree level, ideally in business studies or a closely related discipline, you must have at least 2 years' previous contracts experience, as well as a broad-based knowledge of Finance. If this is backed by accountancy or other relevant qualifications, so much the better. In return, we offer an attractive salary package, which includes a wide range of company benefits including company car and relocation assistance where appropriate.

To enter one of the most progressive information technology companies, contact David Taylor, Personnel Manager, at Unisys Ltd., UK Headquarters, Stonebridge Park, London NW10 6LS, for further details, Tel: 01-965 0511.

*Source: Information

UNISYS

A multi-role
challenge

BOROUGH SECRETARY

£27,585-£30,345

Essential User Car
Allowance

Relocation Expenses

Luton, as Bedfordshire's largest District Council, is responding positively to an environment of change. It is an organisation whose diverse range of functions will provide a challenging work environment to a qualified solicitor who is interested in making a positive impact on the Council's future direction.

You will provide an advisory role to the Council on policy matters and will be responsible for the management of a major department, covering law, administration, supplies, printing and transport services.

Increasing use is being made of the latest information technology systems with an emphasis on cost effective management, so you should take an active interest in the improvement of services and the achievement of high standards of performance.

In addition to possessing substantial legal expertise you should have wide management experience and a strong commitment to an effective service provision. Your track record of achievements to date must demonstrate an innovative and results orientated approach.

An attractive benefits package is payable, including generous relocation expenses worth up to £4,100. Temporary Housing and Essential User Car Allowance.

Please write or telephone for further details and an application form to the Personnel and Management Services Department, Town Hall, Luton, LU1 2BQ. Telephone Luton 51291 extn 2021. Closing date 11 December 1987.

Luton Borough Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

If you would like to discuss the post anytime out of normal working hours you can telephone Neil Sampson, Consultant, Austin Knight Selection on Amersham (02403) 5176.



SALES DIRECTOR DESIGNATE

(Computer System Designer)

Akebia Limited is a small high tech systems house with a high reputation for bespoke image processing and graphics systems.

The company has a solid financial and customer base and set for rapid growth but is currently restricted by insufficient sales effort.

We are seeking an enthusiastic, hard-working sales person reporting directly to the Board to grow the business by expanding the customer base. The successful applicant should progress to Sales Manager within 1 year and Sales Director with 3 years.

Most of the work will be from our office in Kingston with little travel involved. The ideal candidate will be aged 35-40, have a sound electronic engineering or computer background and have spent at least 7 years selling a high product or service.

Salary £25k pa + BMW + commission + benefits.

Send full CV to:

The Managing Director,
Akebia Limited, Lever House,
3 St. James's Road,
Kingston, Surrey KT1 2BA.

J M c

As a result of our continuing expansion we have several vacancies for both trainee and experienced buyers and stock controllers.

These opportunities require dynamic, hard working enthusiastic people who enjoy a pressurised work environment and who will contribute to the continued success of Britain's fastest growing paper merchant.

The jobs are situated at Belvedere in South London and applicants should telephone Philippe Gibson in the first instance for more details.

Remuneration will reflect experience and potential and the group salary structure is entirely merit based.

Telephone: 01-311-7111

Construction Vice President

A new role created by growth

£25,000 neg + Car

Mid Essex

Specialising in house building - mainly in the South East of England - the Regan Group has rapidly become the most successful, privately owned development group in the country. Now, with far-sighted growth strategies increasing our turnover at an enviable rate, we need to recruit a highly motivated, highly experienced individual to assume total control of our Construction Division.

This vital position involves close liaison with architects, consulting engineers, local authorities and relevant internal departments. As a result, you will need to be equipped with accomplished communication skills and a calm, authoritative approach.

A thorough working knowledge of the Housing industry and contracting procedures is also essential; as is a proven track record of

effectively controlling contracts, keeping them on schedule and within budget. Such a background is more important than paper qualifications although you will probably be educated to HNC/HND level in building. It is unlikely that someone under 30 will have the depth of experience this role demands.

The rewards package is excellent and reflects the importance we attach to this position. The salary, negotiable according to experience, will be supported by benefits which feature a company car, pension scheme, life and permanent health insurance, BUPA membership and relocation assistance where appropriate.

To arrange an early discussion, please write, enclosing full details, to: Mr. E. Hilde, Managing Director, The Regan Group Limited, Regan House, Braintree Road, Felstead, Essex, Essex CB8 3BA.

THE REGAN GROUP LIMITED

Richard Ellis

Have you researched
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If you had you would have found major research projects and consultancy being undertaken which would stretch your abilities as well as offering you future growth.

We, as an international firm of Chartered Surveyors, are a leading force in the work being undertaken and to maintain our momentum we need to add a graduate, preferably in economics, to our team. In addition our needs also include expertise in the analysis of market research information and economic forecasting and you will be able to demonstrate at least 2 years' practical experience in these areas in a commercial environment.

If you would like to know more about the opportunities we offer please write with a curriculum vitae to:

Jeff Booth

Richard Ellis, Chartered Surveyors
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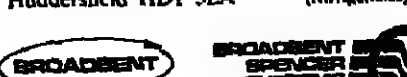
AREA SALES MANAGERS

for North London & The Home Counties South London, Surrey, Kent & Sussex. The successful applicants will have a proven record of obtaining business in a competitive market place, and be self motivated professionals, preferably with experience in drycleaning or a related industry.

Salary, commission, car, and other benefits will reflect the importance of these appointments as part of an expanding sales team and as part of a new company within the Broadbent Group.

Apply in writing with full CV, mark the envelope 'Confidential' and address it to:

Administration Services (AS87/1)
Thomas Broadbent & Sons Ltd
Queen Street South
Huddersfield HD1 3EA (No Agencies)



SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

Professor C.D. Cowan will retire as Director of the School on 30 September 1989. The Governing Body is seeking to appoint a successor to take office from 1 October 1989.

Anyone wishing to be considered is invited to obtain further particulars from the Secretary of the School. Applicants should submit a full curriculum vitae, accompanied by a list of publications and the names of not more than three persons standing to whom reference may be made.

All communications concerning the Directorship should be sent under Personal and Confidential cover to the Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HP. The closing date for the receipt of applicants is 31 January 1988.

TRAINEE ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

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When it comes to assignment-based recruitment for the information technology sector, Lloyd Chapman stands out as a clear leader with a reputation based firmly on our ability to deliver results through quality of service, backed by award-winning advertising.

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The responsibilities will be many and include the canvassing of new and potential clients, research and maintenance of the specialist press in order to arrange for our consultants to secure new business.

Certainly, you'll be of graduate calibre, ambitious, determined and resilient. You should also be in your 20s, with a formal training in sales.

Your salary will be made up of a generous basic plus commission... and will directly reflect your performance. Ambitious candidates can expect to progress to Account Executive within a year, where earnings are unlimited and include a company car.

For immediate consideration, send your CV to: Gary Phillips, Director, Lloyd Chapman Associates, -1, T. Princes Ltd., 160 New Bond Street, London W1Y 0HR. Please quote reference GP044.

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Associates**

International Search and Selection
160 New Bond Street, London W1Y 0HR
Telephone: 01-408 1670

Administrative Controller

Pensions & Personnel
c.£25,000 + Car

This is a new position created to maintain the quality of administrative management and to strengthen the centre of expertise for UK pensions and allied personnel matters for a very large and prestigious International Group, whose principal activities are the ownership, management and development of a wide spectrum of the highest quality real estate.

The Controller will have overall responsibility for the administration of pension arrangements in the UK including the existing 600 member group final salary scheme and the introduction and administration of a 400 member group COMPS. These responsibilities extend to the administration of allied employee remuneration procedures. The role involves working from Senior Managing Director level downwards and maintaining liaison with relevant consultants and advisors. High standards of content and presentation in documentation and sound personal communication will be essential. There is a small department to manage, based in Central London.

Applicants must have up to date pension experience, relevant business training and qualifications, and be accomplished managers. The age guideline is 30-40.

Please apply in confidence quoting ref: L330 to:

Brian H. Mason
Mason & Nurse Associates
1 Lancaster Place, Strand
London WC2E 7BB.
Tel: 01-240 7805

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Our Corporate Development Plan for its further expansion is ambitious. There is a firm commitment to growth, which requires the highest professional standards.

An opportunity has now arisen for an experienced and highly talented person to head the team at our Lime Street office, who will be responsible for servicing our candidate and client needs and

sharing responsibility for the branch's future development.

The successful applicant will possess a strong determined character and the desire to utilise entrepreneurial skills.

You can look forward to excellent rewards, with an attractive basic salary, realistic bonus structure and company car.

Please telephone 01-491 3230. Or write, enclosing your CV, to: David Wells, Operations Director, Divisional Office, Reed Insurance, 54 South Molton Street London W1Y 1HF

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Required immediately by the College of Speech Therapists, the professional body for Speech Therapy. The post carries responsibility for day-to-day administrative management, including financial matters and the marketing of College publications. Starting salary £11,000 per annum inclusive of London weighting.

For further details contact: Mr D Wiseman, General Secretary on: 01-459 8521 or write. Closing date for applications: 5th December 1987.

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According to age and experience

+ full Banking perks.

Small International Bank based in EC2 requires an experienced Operations Manager to manage all operations within the Bank, Finance section for business quality case management, knowledge of Spanish preferred. Full CV required for the position at:

Mrs Janine Edmunds,
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Liverpool Street Station (Cas),
London EC2M 3TP
01 377 5266

01-481 4481

BANKING & ACCOUNTANCY

01-481 4481

BANKING CONTROL

c.£15,000-£20,000

Our client, a leading Japanese Investment Bank with an established and growing presence in the London market, seeks two individuals to join their general control division.

The successful candidates will operate directly under the division's head in a varied and high profile role covering the areas of compliance, new instrument control and general management reporting.

Previous City experience would be useful but applications are welcome from those seeking an opportunity to gain a first class generalist introduction to the banking field and who have the commitment, flexibility and durability to work in a high pressured environment.

To find out more, please contact Joe Reilly, Alexander Smith or Jon Michel on 01-583 0073 (or 01-870 1896 outside business hours).

FINANCIAL ANALYST

To £30,000 + Benefits

Our client, an international investment bank, seeks a Financial Analyst who will concentrate initially on providing management information on the bank's capital markets activity reporting directly to the Financial Manager.

Applicants should be young, ambitious Chartered Accountants, ideally with around two years post qualification experience of international merchant banking capable of applying their analytical techniques to a broad range of financial products.

This is a high profile position that offers an ideal opportunity for the successful candidate to move into a senior management role.

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61 LLOYDS AVENUE, LONDON EC3.



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- ◆ Commercial Awareness
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- ◆ Developed interpersonal skills
- ◆ Will to succeed

Interviews with Visiting Partner to 27th November, 1987

The Hong Kong practice of an international firm wish to recruit individuals with experience for Senior and Manager roles.

For further information either telephone Gary Johnson or Caroline Benton on 01-336-9501 (24 hour service) or write to our London address.

FINANCIAL & MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
DOUGLAS **LLAMBIAS**
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Important new compliance role for Young Qualified Accountant Financial Services

c£25,000 + car +
Subsidised mortgage

Our client is a leading U.K. Financial Services Group, highly regarded in the City and by major institutional and private clients, whose continued success has been based on innovative product development and the sustained efforts of a highly professional management team.

This new post offers an exciting and challenging opportunity for a high-calibre young qualified (preferably Chartered) accountant, ideally with between 1 and 4 years post-qualifying experience. Familiarity with a financial services environment would be useful but is by no means essential.

Candidates will need a high degree of maturity, self-motivation and communication skills as well as the ability to rapidly acquire an in-depth understanding of the SIB/AUTH/ITMRO rules, and apply them to the diverse operational, legal and technical issues involved in maintaining a new compliance function required under the Financial Services Act.

This high-profile role will report to the Head of Legal Department and Group Company Secretary, and after an initial period the incumbent will be appointed as the Compliance Officer with additional important duties and responsibilities.

Based at the Group's headquarters in north-west Surrey (close to M25) and with additional responsibility for the branch network, the appointment commands a progressive benefit package, including, where appropriate, generous relocation assistance, and, for an individual with drive and ambition, could act as an ideal spring-board for career development within this successful and expanding organisation.

For more information, call Neil Wax on 01-387 5400 (out of hours 0923 243033) or write in confidence to him at Financial Selection Services, Drayton House, Gordon Street, Bloomsbury, London WC1H 0AN.

financial SELECTION SERVICES

Aiming for Senior Line Management? Based Cambridge

Cambridge Electronic Industries PLC is a diverse manufacturing group with over 4500 employees, organised through four divisions, Defence and Instrumentation, Electronic Components, Interconnection Technology and Specialist Companies.

Our recruitment policy, functional objectives and continued Group development through acquisition and organic growth provide genuine opportunities for advancement to senior line management positions. As part of your introduction to the Group you will undertake operational and some financial audits and provide management reviews, including the introduction of real-time computer systems. Successful completion of this phase will be followed by promotion into a line management role, typically as "number two" in an operating company.

You will be an ambitious graduate ACA, probably aged 25-35 and have qualified with a top professional firm. Manufacturing exposure is essential, either gained via the profession or with a commercial company. Major attributes will be objectivity, maturity and clear, concise communication, both verbal and written.

Salary is commensurate with the level of calibre we expect, together with a choice of company car. Relocation assistance will be provided where applicable.

Please send full c.v. to: Mrs G. Crawley, Cambridge Electronic Industries PLC, P.O. Box 155, Botanic House, 100 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1LQ.

NATIONAL CHARITY FINANCE MANAGER

...for long established national charity (South of Thames) which finances comprehensive medical research programmes throughout the UK and provides wide ranging educational and welfare services to sufferers and their families. The Finance Manager (with two staff) will be responsible for all routine financial and management accounting activities including preparation of Final Accounts and the servicing of a significant investment portfolio. Applications are invited from men and women (ideally, mid 30's/early 50's) with sound, practical knowledge of bookkeeping, experience of computer systems (ideally, installation and development) and the ability to evaluate accounting/record systems and implement improvements.

Formal qualifications are not necessary but candidates must have a highly practical 'hands on' approach; be able to lead, by example, a small competent team; and relate to colleagues with wide ranging disciplines and experience. Salary negotiable c.£15,000 p.a. Write, Managing Director, Massey's Executive Selection, 100, Baker Street, W1. 01-895 8894.

GCC/PE1 'Top 8' Chartered Accountants

£12,500 + Study Package City of London
International Accountants seek student ACA currently working for small/medium-sized firm of CA's. ACCT including international experience and secondments to overseas subsidiaries. The training programme is one of the UK's best and produces well-qualified graduates in the Chartered Accountants. Salary £12,500 p.a. To apply, contact BARRIE PALLON on 01-404 3155 at ALDERWICK PEACHELL & PARTNERS, 125 High Holborn, London WC1C 2NS.

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A leader with initiative and creativity
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As Manager of Customer Service and Sales Motivation you will be part of an important team within our Marketing Department with the opportunity, within a changing culture, to influence significantly the attitudes and actions of a very large staff audience. The ability to analyse new and often complex areas and to identify fresh opportunities which will lead to improved quality of service and increased profit will be crucial to your success. A regular feature of the reporting line will be making recommendations to general and senior management, as will sensitive communication to all levels of staff.

The successful candidate is unlikely to be older than 40 years and will have strong interpersonal skills. Broad and successful marketing experience, particularly in the area of sales management, is vital. Financial services experience is not essential but previous exposure to dynamic market forces in a large heavily "services and sales" orientated organisation will be an advantage.

Please write with full C.V. and current salary details to: Mr S T Ransom, Chief Manager, Marketing Department, Lloyds Bank Plc, Hay's Lane House, 1 Hay's Lane, London SE1 2HW.



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£18,000 +

Leading classical music agency seeks suitably qualified accountant/company secretary for its expanding international operations. Opportunity for initiative and imagination in an artistic environment with a direct responsibility to the board. Apply with full cv to:

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ASSETS: £10 million TURNOVER: £2 million

Located in Knightsbridge, we are a family company in quality hotels and property. We need a gentleman or lady to keep the company's books and deal with company secretarial matters. With a staff of fifty, there is also some personnel management involved. No preferred age group. Good remuneration package including car.

Please apply in writing to:

**The Chairman
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We are currently dealing with numerous positions of this type, with small, medium and large Chartered Accountancy firms in London, Home Counties and throughout the UK.

As well as at least 5 years' experience in public practice, you will need initiative, with excellent professional and personal skills since high levels of responsibility and client contact will be encouraged.

All these positions offer progression based on merit, excellent remuneration (up to £21,000) and many other benefits.

Please call Vivienne Rowe for a confidential chat to discuss your career move

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PERSONNEL RESOURCES

Financial Accountant

An opportunity exists for a young qualified accountant to join HTV Group p.l.c. at Culverhouse Cross, Cardiff.

Reporting to the Group Accountant, the person appointed will be capable of working on his/her own initiative and of communicating effectively at all levels within the company. The responsibilities will include the preparation of management and annual accounts, the development of accounting systems and the day-to-day running of the department. Experience with computer spreadsheets would be an advantage.

An attractive salary will be offered together with excellent staff benefits.

Suitably qualified candidates should write, with a full curriculum vitae, to: The Group Accountant, HTV Group p.l.c., Culverhouse Cross, Cardiff, CF5 6XJ.

HTV GROUP p.l.c.

ANALYST SECURITIES

Salary c.£16,000

Major US international financial services group with established trading operations in the US, Far East, Australasia and Europe seeks a young securities Analyst to join its London team.

The successful candidate will be a graduate trained in equities analysis and with good working experience of the US and Australian finance industries. Knowledge of other finance industries would be an added advantage. This knowledge will be combined with excellent communications skills and a proven ability to liaise with colleagues and clients at a high level.

Please write, enclosing your curriculum vitae, to Box No. K19, The Times, News International Advertisements Limited, P.O. Box 484, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD.



Deputy Chief Accountant INTERNATIONAL BANKING

c. £30,000 + banking bens

Our City based client seeks an exceptional qualified accountant, to take responsibility for their day-to-day accounting function as well as being actively involved in the development of management information systems and performance reporting.

You will possess excellent interpersonal skills that enable you to both manage and report at Board level.

Already experienced in bank auditing or accounting, you will be a self-starter, ambitious to pursue a demanding but rewarding opportunity.

To discuss this unique position, contact me, Kiran Cartner, on 01-379 6668 (24 hrs), 01-376 7873 (out of hours) or send your CV to RH Associates, 18 Exeter Street, London WC2E 7DU.

PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

We are looking for two capable people to join our team, and to help us provide the best possible audit, accountancy and taxation service to our wide range of clients.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

There are excellent prospects for a well-motivated and self-reliant candidate, working initially as a Personal Assistant to a partner.

UNQUALIFIED SENIOR

This is an opportunity for someone with extensive audit and accountancy experience gained in a professional office, and who can work on his/her own initiative. Some tax knowledge would be an advantage.

Please write to Staff Partner, Myrus Smith & Co., Watermead House, Sutton Court Road, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4SR.

TIMES ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES

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FINANCIAL CONTROLLER C-186. Part qualified ICMA. Multi-national group activity. Growing industry experience. Ref 1182.

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To assist Director in the running of the accounts department. You will have a proven track record in an accounts environment and be computer literate with small business financial software. You will be aged 25+, possess a flexible attitude and have an ability to work under pressure within a team environment. This is an extremely attractive position for someone who wishes to develop their present skills and responsibilities.

Please forward your full C.V. and details of your salary expectation to:

Jane Wallace
Administration Director
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12 Junction Mews
Sale Place, London W2 1PN

BANKING & ACCOUNTANCY

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Prospects of Board appointment in 12 months and opportunity to become Managing Director with seat on Group Board in 2-3 years

GENERAL MANAGER - DIRECTOR DESIGNATE
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£32,000-£36,000 + PROFIT SHARE
AND CARFAST EXPANDING FINANCE AND INSURANCE SERVICES ARM OF GROWING INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT GROUP

For this new appointment, the result of rapid growth and planned diversification, we invite applications from Chartered Accountants or other entrepreneurial candidates with a wide ranging Treasury Management background in the commercial world, and aged 30-35. We require not less than three years' in the sourcing, negotiation and documentation of varied, substantial, short/medium term sterling finance with major institutions and well established contacts in this field. The ability to master the technicalities and structure facilities to meet the needs of a particular client base is essential. A knowledge of insurance markets is desirable but of greater importance is an innovative approach to satisfy the complex requirements of the demanding corporate and public sectors. Critical to the success of this appointment are presentation, leadership, business building skills and commercial flair, to achieve increased penetration of existing markets and the pioneering of new ventures. Initial salary negotiable £32,000-£36,000 plus profit-share, car, non-contributory pension, free life assurance, family medical insurance and assistance with relocation expenses. Applications in strict confidence under reference GMDD 4559/TT to the Managing Director: CJA.

An exciting and demanding position. Scope to move into line management in Corporate Finance or elsewhere within the Bank in 24-36 months



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CITY

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HORIZONS

A guide to
career opportunities

The big business of giving

Charity is becoming big business with 158,000 organizations pulling in over £10 billion a year, reports Godfrey Golzen



Star fund-raiser: Bob Geldof and some victims of the African drought

It sounds odd, but charities are becoming a sizeable growth sector in the economy. There are just under 158,000 registered charities and the number is growing at about 4,000 a year. Their combined annual income is more than £10 billion and some 200 have yearly revenues of between £470,000 and £56 million.

But what is a charity? "It's a body set up exclusively for charitable purposes," says the Charities Commission, which adds that there is no official definition.

In practice, bodies which come under that heading and qualify for a wide variety of tax concessions are those which exist to advance education or religion, to relieve poverty or to benefit the community in general. They cover a spectrum from overseas aid, medical care and research, the arts, animal welfare and conservation down to some fairly fringe religious sects.

The biggest is Band Aid which, guided by Bob Geldof, came from nowhere to being more than twice the size of Oxfam's £20-million charity. Its spectacular success in raising money through all kinds of razzmatazz had some important lessons for charities.

"It really took them out of the tin-on-the-street-corner age," says Olga Johnson, of Charity Recruitment which was founded a year ago to help charities find the more professional staff they now need. "They've become very competitive, especially in fund-raising."

Charities now use direct mail, retail outlets and public appeals on the scale of major advertising campaigns to increase the 12.5 per cent of revenue that comes from private donations - a surprisingly high 65 per cent comes from the Government. They are also wooing business, which has been encouraged to help charities by the Government's "Give As You Earn" scheme. Under that, employees can contribute up to £120 a year out of their pay to a charity of their choice, free of tax.

Companies can do their bit by various forms of sponsorship, ranging from lending technical and specialist staff to providing office and other equipment, such as vehicles.

Running organizations which have become big businesses in their own right, as is happening with many charities, calls for a different breed of staff from the enthusiastic amateurs who used to figure in some of them in the past. The demand now is for people with a strong business background, especially in marketing and finance, and for professional skills," says Ms Johnson.

Unlike her competitors, Charity

Appointments, which deals only with more senior staff, she also helps recruit secretaries, office workers and nurses as well as professionals in a wide variety of fields. At the moment she is conducting about 60 job searches on behalf of clients. Her firm has a strong bias towards the social and medical care end of the market.

But what sort of people want to work in charities? A high proportion are graduates, which is not surprising. What is, is the number of letters she gets from senior executives with safe jobs who, having reached their forties, are looking for a change of direction; and from returning expatriates who feel they have made enough money abroad.

"Wanting to put something back into the community is a phrase that comes up fairly often," she says. She is also approached by those who have been made redundant or given early retirement. That is not a disadvantage provided they have the right experience, though she says that those without specific skills are hard to place.

She stresses that working for a charity "is not a doddle, or a way of filling in a few quiet years before retirement." The ideal age, as far as she is concerned, is between 30-35 when people still have many more years of active working life in them and can handle the long hours that working for a charity involves.

"The demands in terms of time and commitment can be at least as great as in a high-pressure business," she warns.

In reply to on-spec letters she, like Geoffrey Elms of Charity Appointments, sends out a questionnaire in which applicants are asked to define their qualifications, experience and objectives. These are then matched on a computer against vacancies notified by clients. Suitable people are interviewed and a shortlist is sent to the client who pays a fee when an appointment is made.

Band Aid's razzmatazz success
in raising money had some
important lessons for charities

In both cases, the fees are modest by commercial recruitment standards. So how far does the fact that the employer is a charity affect the remuneration packages? That, too, is changing.

"Salaries are lower than in the private sector, but they're not negligible," she says. "A high-powered marketing director earning, say, £50,000 in industry, could get a job in a major charity at around £25,000 - plus fringe benefits which used to be unheard of."

The differentials in jobs lower down the scale are much smaller. In a secretarial job they would not be more than £1,000 a year, so, Mr Elms confirms that, "Charities are no longer thinking about how little they can pay. A person who can make a real contribution to the success of an organization has to be paid something close to market rates."

The area in which charity recruitment is finding most demand is fund raising and its related administrative, PR and marketing skills. Retailing is also now a part of the picture, through the spread of charity shops, and that is an area where charities are looking to expand. According to the Charities Aid Foundation, at present only 0.3 per cent of their income comes from "commercial activities."

Fund raising appointments are generally for a fixed term. There is, however, little scope for part-timers, except in some of the very small charities.

An indication of size and scope of almost all the organizations involved can be found in *The Directory of Voluntary Organizations*, published annually by the Bedford Square Press (ISBN 07199 113 7). And, as in the case of the commercial world, it is a good idea to do a bit of market research on your own in sources such as this before you approach the recruitment intermediaries.

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Interested candidates should contact Charles Macleod, quoting Ref. 642 at Michael Page International, Amstel 344, 1017 AS AMSTERDAM, or telephone him on 010.31.20.26 67 76. Initial interviews will be conducted in London and Amsterdam.



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CYCLING

Webster's pro move may start desertions

By Peter Bryan

Half a dozen of Britain's potential Olympic riders could be lured by David Webster's announcement today that he is to turn his back on the amateur ranks and race as a professional next year.

Webster, winner of 23 national road and track titles in recent years and first in the Manx International last June, has signed for the Intercontinental-Dawes team, whose other five members will be confirmed before the end of the month.

In the wings, still undecided what to do at a crossroads of their careers, are many of the country's riders who, if they remain amateur, are almost certain to be selected for Seoul.

Doug Dailey, the national coach, said yesterday: "I know several of the Olympic squad have had offers to turn pro, and I can understand their interest. But with the professional scene so uncertain, I hope they will think hard before making a decision."

One strong candidate for a professional contract is Paul Curran, of Thornaby, a double national champion and undisputed rider of the year. The next week will determine Curran's future category. "I can't keep pro teams interested in me waiting much longer," he said, "but the attraction of the Olympics would not be the reason for my staying amateur next year."

Webster, on the other hand, arguably the country's most talented rider — a winner from 4,000 metres to the 112.2 miles 12 hours on the road — has turned professional because he cannot face non-selection for the Olympics. "I'm disillusioned with the British Cycling Federation and the way I have been treated," he said, "still smiling from being overlooked for last year's Commonwealth Games."

He is inclined to believe that he made a mistake two years ago in not accepting an offer from the now-disbanded ANC-Halfords team.

Others in line for a ticket to Seoul who are believed to have had offers to help underpin the home pro ranks, depleted by riders like Malcolm Elliott and Joe McLaughlin going to Commonwealth teams, include Jon Walsh, Gary Colville, Nick Barnes and Dano Davis.

TENNIS: DEFENDING CHAMPION PLAYS WELL ENOUGH TO WIN BUT NOT TO IMPRESS

Navratilova surprised by a tough Lindqvist

From Linda Pentz, New York

Martina Navratilova found herself being tested from a surprising quarter on Tuesday night when she won a narrow first round victory over Catarina Lindqvist in the \$1 million (\$274,712) Virginia Slims Championships.

Navratilova was extended to a 6-4, 7-6 win and lost her serve three times in the second set before dominating the tie-breaker.

Lindqvist, a Swede, ranked seventeenth in the world, is still recovering from the effects of glandular fever, but showed no signs of weakness as she out-matched Navratilova from the baseline.

In the end, Navratilova's superior serve rescued her from a third set as she won the second set tie-breaker by seven points to one.

Navratilova blew hot and cold in the first set, mixing aces with double faults. After Navratilova won the first set 6-4, Lindqvist returned with renewed vigour, leading 2-0 in the second set before double faults plagued her and she fell behind 5-4.

Navratilova allowed four match points to elude her and Lindqvist turned on the fire power off the return to reach 5-5. Games went on serve to 6-6 and Navratilova won the tie-breaker.

"I played well enough to win," Navratilova said. She then addressed the possibility of a year ahead without the presence of her favourite foe, Chris Evert. "If she doesn't play, I guess I'd just say, 'whatever makes you happy'."

"If you don't want ever to hit another tennis ball in your life, that's okay," Navratilova said, "as long as that's what she wants to do herself, and not what other people are telling her she should do."

Manuela Maleeva, the eighth seed, avoided an upset at the hands of Claudia Kohde-Kilsch to win 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, but Hana Mandlikova, the fifth seed, pulled a hamstring in her left leg early in her match against Raffaella Reggi, of Italy, and defaulted after losing the first set 7-5.

RESULTS: First round: M. Navratilova (Srb) def. C. Lindqvist (Swe) 6-4, 7-6 (7-5); R. Reggi (Ita) def. H. Mandlikova (Cze) 7-5, ret.

Navratilova was stretched to the limit: Martina Navratilova leaps to return a shot by Catarina Lindqvist.

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Stretched to the limit: Martina Navratilova leaps to return a shot by Catarina Lindqvist

FISHING

Norwegian salmon tragedy

By Conrad Voss Bank

A horror story from Norway: An unpleasant parasite, with the equally unpleasant name of *Gyrodactylus salaris*, has killed more than 300 tons of salmon in Norwegian rivers.

The director of the Atlantic Salmon Trust, Rear Admiral John MacKenzie, who recently returned from talks with Norwegian officials, has written to Government ministers warning of the danger of the spread of disease and parasites from fish farms to wild salmon stocks.

"With the explosion of salmon farming in the British Isles, it is essential that everyone concerned with the well-being of wild salmon should be aware of what is happening in Norway."

Measures to rid Norway of the parasite by more treatment or barriers to prevent salmon going upstream to spawn have also killed the salmon. The Norwegians believe that the parasite, which attacks young salmon parr, was probably introduced by stocking fish from infected hatcheries.

A spokesman for Scottish salmon farms says that this parasite does not exist in Scottish waters but others do, and the Scottish Salmon Growers' Association shares the concern of the Atlantic Salmon Trust. All possible measures should be taken to prevent *Gyrodactylus salaris* spreading to the British Isles.

All imports of live fish from Scandinavia which might carry the parasite are banned, and there are strict controls on imported eggs.

Bassett expecting baby

Toronto (AP) — Carling Bassett, who two months ago married Robert Seguso, will be taking an extended break from the courts as she is expecting a child in "late spring."

Tom Mayennech, director of communications at Tennis Canada, said on Tuesday. But she is expected to be back in time to represent Canada at the 1988 Olympics Games.

"We don't believe this will interfere with Carling's ability to contribute to Canada's team at the Olympics in Seoul," Mayennech said.

Mrs Seguso has been away from the professional tour since her marriage on September 26.

Since then, she has been travelling with her husband on the men's circuit.

She is the daughter of the late sports promoter, John Bassett, and a granddaughter of John W. Bassett, owner of the Toronto television station, CFTO, the flagship member of the CTV national network.

After turning professional at the age of 15, she progressed to eighth place in the world rankings, but is presently ranked 31st internationally and No. 2 in Canada, behind Helen Kelesi.

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SPORTS LETTERS

Blame for loss open to debate

From Mr D. Cooper

Sir, Almost all the reports on the World Cup final blame Mike Gatting for losing England the match.

Surely the blame lies elsewhere, for instance, Gatting scored 45 balls and scored 40, Robinson faced one ball and scored nothing. England lost by seven runs. Is it not too much to ask your opening bat to score seven?

Batting apart, it was definitely the terrible opening spell by our two main strike bowlers, with the help of the new ball, fresh pitch, and the batsmen having very thin line between success and failure.

Second, Marshall's absence may be due simply to the fact that he needed a rest from cricket in which case, he was the only one or maybe he believed that spending the time on his benefit events would result in a greater financial reward than playing in the World Cup.

Yours sincerely,
D. COOPER,
5 Fairfield Place,
Pentney Avenue,
Newquay, Cornwall,
November 11.

Thin dividing line

From Mr Roger D'Ornellas

Sir, Referring to Alan Lee's notes (November 4), if Walsh had run out Saleem Jaffer in the last over of the group match, then all other things being equal, all three of West Indies, England and Pakistan would have finished their group matches on 16 points, with West Indies on top (on run rate) and England second. Pakistan would have been out. (There can be a

Correcting errors

From the Chief Executive, Scottish Sports Council

Sir, It was with interest that I read the article by Ian Stafford (November 14) regarding, *inter alia*, the changes in membership of the Scottish Sports Council. As it included some errors of fact, I am writing to put the record straight.

First, the Scottish Sports Council did not "sack" any of its members: appointments are the prerogative of the Secretary of State for Scotland. Second, none of the nine retiring members was "dismissed"; their terms of appointment had simply ended.

Solid reputation

From Mr Douglas Dwyer

Sir, I should like to add my tribute to British racing, of which so much has been written in your columns following the case of Lester Piggott. I am from Jamaica and found from the very first that the racing authorities here do their utmost to make British racing of a high standard in every possible detail so that even the smallest punter enjoys considerable security

Support bout

The unbeaten Liverpool featherweight boxer, Paul Hodgkinson, will meet Marcus Parris, of Panama, over 10 rounds at the Ulster Hall, Belfast, on December 3.

Gascoigne's eagle

Paul Gascoigne, whose two goals in two minutes helped England to a 5-0 under-21 victory on Yugoslavia last week, has been named Barclays Young Eagle award winner for October.

April

16-FIRST CLASS MATCHES
Lord's: MCC v Nottinghamshire
Riverside: Cambridge University v Derbyshire
The Parks: Oxford University v Leicestershire

20-FIRST CLASS MATCHES
Riverside: Cambridge University v Warwickshire
The Parks: Oxford University v Northamptonshire

21-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Cheshire: Essex v Kent
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan
Southampton: Hampshire v Surrey
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Nottinghamshire
Hove: Sussex v Somerset

22-REFUGEE ASSURANCE LEAGUE
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan
Southampton: Hampshire v Surrey
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Nottinghamshire
Hove: Sussex v Somerset

23-SEASON AND HEDGES CUP
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Combined Universities
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Leicester: Leicestershire v Lancashire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Minor Counties
Glasgow: Hamilton Academical v Scotland v Derbyshire

24-SEASON AND HEDGES CUP
Tasmania: Somerset v Hampshire
Hove: Sussex v Kent
Headingley: Yorkshire v Northamptonshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Warwickshire
Lancaster: Lancashire v Northamptonshire

25-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

26-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

27-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

28-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

29-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

30-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

31-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

32-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

33-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

34-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

35-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

36-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

37-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

38-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

39-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

40-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

41-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

42-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

43-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

44-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

45-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

46-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

47-BRITANNIA ASSURANCE CHAMPIONSHIP (four days)
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chesham: Essex v Kent
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire

Four-day games start in busy schedule

By Marcus Williams

The county championship season will start earlier than ever before in 1988, a year which sees the introduction of four-day matches and the busiest and most protracted programme of any English summer in the long history of the game.

The fixtures, which are released officially today, show a season of more than five months' duration, from the opening games at Lord's, Fenner's and The Parks on Saturday, April 16, until the newly established Refuge Assurance Cup final at Edgbaston on Sunday, September 18. In between there are six Test matches and four one-day international matches against the West Indies and Sri Lanka, plus all the main domestic competitions.

Only in 1903 was first-class cricket played earlier in April. It

started then on the 13th and play between Surrey and London County at The Oval was interrupted by a snow shower, so was warned. However, the start of next season's county championship on April 21 beats the previously earliest start (in 1987) by four days.

As if that is not enough, Sunday play is included for the first time in three significant fixtures: the customary pipe-opener to the Lord's season between MCC and the reigning champions (Nottinghamshire); the University match, for the first time since its inception in 1872; and a one-day international (against Sri Lanka at The Oval in September).

Four-day cricket represents the most radical change to the English programme since the number of championship matches was reduced in 1969 to accommodate the Sunday League. For the first time,

Mike Gear, long-suffering assistant secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) with special responsibility for fixtures and the attendant flack, had a computer to help him in the organization.

The arrival of four-day games, together with the new Refuge Assurance knockout tournament (a separate event which will not affect League positions), has meant an earlier start and finish to the Sunday League season and a rearrangement of dates in the Benson and Hedges Cup group matches, which will now be played mainly in midweek. Last year's final, Yorkshire and Northamptonshire, are in the same group and meet in the opening round of games on April 26.

Each county will play six four-day matches, spread over the beginning and end of the season, in addition to meeting the other 16

counties over the customary three days. Each county will play two games fewer than in recent years, although the number of days' championship cricket is the same at 72. Hours of play and bonus points for the four-day games will be decided at next month's meeting of the TCCB; it is expected that they will be similar to those for three days.

The four-day experiment, proposed by a handful of such games against the 1985 Australian touring side and approved by a majority of 15-2 by the counties last year, will apply for three years. It is hoped that the longer games will encourage, in particular, the development of middle-order batsmen and of spin bowlers. This will require the production of good pitches and therefore all bar four of these games will be played at counties' headquarters.

The restructuring has meant the

loss of some of the season's traditional landmarks. Maidstone, for instance, has lost its long-established cricket week, although it is one of the lesser grounds — Chesterfield, Nent, Scarborough are the others — to be awarded four-day games and it has a Sunday fixture. The traditional August bank holiday fixtures have also had to be moved from their usual slot to later in the same week.

County cricket goes to some unfamiliar grounds: Glamorgan have Sunday games at Llanelli, Newport and Merthyr Tydfil, all better known for their footballing exploits of one shape or another, and Derbyshire take a Sunday game for the first time to that great cricketing nursery, Repton School — *alma mater* of C. B. Fry, the Palatians, the Fords, J. N. Crawford and in more recent years Guy Willatt, the Carls and Richard Hutton.

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The restructuring has

DeFreitas saves day for England

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Lahore

SCOREBOARD FROM LAHORE

Pakistan won toss

PAKISTAN

Ramiz Raja c Gooch b Capel	38	46	54
Enamullah b French b Foster	11	1	54
Salim Malik run out (Capel)	30	1	54
Ijaz Ahmed c Gooch b Hemmings	17	1	33
Mudassar Nazar c Fairbrother b Foster	22	1	23
Saleem Yousuf c French b Hemmings	24	1	16
Masroor Elahi b Embury	11	1	16
Wahid Akram b Embury	7	1	4
Abdul Qadir run out (Capel)	0	1	0
Zahid Ahmed c b Embury	0	1	0
Saleem Jaffer not out	0	1	0

Extras: (b 1, lb 5, w 2, nb 2)

Total: (41.5 overs)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-62, 3-86, 4-102, 5-132, 6-138, 7-154, 8-163, 9-163.

BOWLING: DeFreitas 7-1-19-0 (nb 2); Foster 8-1-37-2 (w 2); Capel 9-0-43-1; Embury 8.3-2-17-3; Hemmings 9-1-44-2.

ENGLAND

G A Gooch b Qadir	43	6	58
M W Gatting lbw b Qadir	16	1	45
C W J Athey lbw b Akram	20	1	67
D J Capel run out (Shoaib)	25	1	36
Wesley Aldrich b Zaidi	4	1	18
J E Embury c Ijaz b Zaidi	1	1	1
P A F DeFreitas not out	0	1	0
18 A French not out	0	1	0

Extras: (b 13, lb 10, w 4, nb 2)

Total: (41.5 overs)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-61, 3-74, 4-89, 5-120, 6-127, 7-137, 8-140.

BOWLING: Akram 9-0-25-3 (nb 2, w 3); Jaffer 3-0-19-0; Mudassar 9-1-19-0; Elahi 2-0-12-0; Qadir 8.3-2-32-2 (w 1); Zaidi 9-1-34-2; Shoaib 4-0-14-0.

Man of the Match: J E Embury.

Umpires: Shaukat Khan and Shaukat Rana.

on; Mudassar sent a skimmer

to extra cover; and the Paki-

stan tail were toyed with by

Embury. Pakistan still had

3.3 overs left when they were

bowled out.

Given the start they were by

Gooch, England should have

won without difficulty. He

and Gatting had added 56 in

12 overs (Broad went early,

caught at slip) when Qadir

struck. Coming on at 49 for

one Qadir's first three balls all

went for four. Gooch pulling

the first, snicking the second

and sweeping the third before

being bowled by the fourth,

playing neither forward nor

back.

The struggle England had

after that was almost as much

Athey's doing as Qadir's,

though Gatting got out again

to the sweep, not of the reverse

variety this time, mercifully, I

keep coming across Pakistanis

who, having backed England

to beat Australia in the World

Cup final, seem to think the

reverse sweep should carry the

same penalty as adultery, but

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back.

to lose 1,000 World Cups

would be better than that.

Athey made 20 in 67 balls

and sent back Capel late

enough for him to be run out

by about half the length of the

pitch. Fairbrother did his best

before being bowled, trying to

cut Qadir; Embury pulled

Zahid, the little slow left-

armer we had seen in Rawal-

pindi, to deep square leg.

Athey eventually got a fairly

dubious decision, and in the

absence of Lamb it was left

to French and DeFreitas to

score the 17 that were needed

from the last two overs. DeFreitas

finished the match off with a

straight six off Qadir.

In the first over of England's

innings Yousuf, Pakistan's

wicketkeeper and never the

tidiest taker of the ball, broke

a finger in his left hand,

stopping a leg side ball from

Wahid Akram. This was to

cost Pakistan dear, not only

depriving them of the bowling

of Salim Malik, who took the

gloves, but helping DeFreitas

to survive a stumping chance

off Qadir when he was five. I

am not saying Yousuf would

have taken it, although

DeFreitas was a long way

down the pitch, but he would

have had a better chance than

Malik.

As he was perfectly entitled

to do, Gatting had rejected

Qadir's request for a specialist

wicketkeeper as Yousuf's

replacement. The regulation

concerning substitutes keep-

ing wicket was tightened, any-

way in England, after first Bob

Taylor, then Parks of Hamp-

shire, had kept in the Lord's

Test of 1986, following an

injury to French.

Speaking after yesterday's

match in more general terms,

Gatting referred to the

possibility of the pitches and

the crowds, like the players,

being somewhat worn out.

There was enough chattering

about the umpiring, too, for it

to sound as though it could be

time for one of Mickey

Stewart's "reminders".

LAHORE: The Pakistan

wicketkeeper, Salim Yousuf,

will miss two one-day interna-

tionals against England in

Karachi on Friday and in

Peshawar on Sunday.



Job well done: French congratulates DeFreitas on hitting the winning runs against Pakistan

END COLUMN

Hand of Courage behind Cup bid

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

The hand of sponsorship is about to grasp one of the three British sporting traditions that remain untouched. The FA Cup, a competition that has survived unaltered for 115 years, is believed to be on the verge of being sold to the highest bidder.

The price will be unprecedented. The record figure in football, which stands at \$4.5 million over three years (the value of the present contract between the League and Barclays) will be more than doubled and the overall peak, reached by Silk Cut and Jaguar, will almost certainly be surpassed.

Bert Millichamp, the FA's chairman, who has publicly stated that the Cup might be worth £10 million to a sponsor, yesterday refused to confirm or deny that an announcement was imminent. "If we had anything to say, we would do so through the proper channels," he said.

Ted Croker, the secretary, was more forthcoming. "We are talking to almost every company that has been involved in major sports sponsorship," he said. "Our deal with General Motors expires at the end of the year, so there is a sense of urgency."

The deal with General Motors, worth £1 million over three years, covers the Charity Shield, the national coaching programme and the School of Excellence at Lillieshall. The FA has been looking for a successor for some time, but

Leading British sports sponsorships

Sport: Football League: Company: Barclays Contract: £4.5m over 3 years Motor racing (Jaguar): Silk Cut £10m over 3 years Admiral's Cup yachting: Blue Arrow £5m European golf tour: Volvo £10m over 5 years Cricket Test matches: Cornhill £25m over 3 years World snooker championship: Embassy £1.4m over 3 years Nation's Cup show jumping: Gucci £1.8m over 4 years Rugby Union clubs championship: Courage £1.8m over 3 years Olympic competitions: United £1.5m over 3 years Derby, Oaks racing: Ewer Ready £5m over 6 years

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the search has so far been in vain.

The Cup, which has attracted numerous would-be sponsors over the years, could be added to the package to protect the survival of the "grass roots". "We are talking to interested parties about all activities of the Football Association and not just about the Cup," Croker said.

Although international fixtures are highly lucrative, an FA spokesman pointed out that lower down the scale, the game is not always self-financing. "The School for instance, is a costly business and so are youth matches," he said. "We have a direct responsibility towards everybody in football."

Part of the proposed sponsorship would be donated as prize-money, which would probably handsomely exceed the sums on offer in the Littlewoods Cup. It is hoped that the rest would be put aside for the benefit of the needy, an idea that should be supported by the Government.

Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, said yesterday: "I welcome the fact that the FA is speaking to a range of companies, and I hope it finds a sponsor. If the Cup is part of a deal that brings money to the sport, then I am in favour."

Courage, one of Britain's largest breweries with an annual turnover of £1.4 billion, is thought to be the most likely beneficiary. Mike Reynolds, the director of Courage's public relations, admitted: "The speculation did not come as a total shock to me." His company, as well as being involved in horse racing, snooker and Reading Football Club, also recently poured £1.6 million into rugby union's new club championship.

Graham Stewart-Reed, the manager of Courage's public relations, said: "A high profile event like the Cup could interest us. We are active in sponsorship, and the majority of it is centred on sport."

The firm has already gained the approval of the FA. Three years ago they conducted the personal appearances of the England squad. If the pair link again, the British Open golf championship and the tennis at Wimbledon will be the only remaining targets left for sponsors.

Labour MPs seek top-level inquiry

By Martin Fletcher

More than 100 Labour MPs yesterday signed a Commons motion calling for a top-level parliamentary inquiry into all aspects of the state of sport in Britain.

They have called for the creation of a permanent, all-party, select committee of MPs to examine the adequacy and deployment of resources, the nation's competitiveness, the provision of facilities, sponsorship, promotion, the need for legislative reform and any other issue that might give rise to concern.

Like other select committees, this one would have the power to summon and question ministers, civil servants and outside officials and to

produce reports for the House of Commons.

Interviewed on BBC Radio yesterday, Alan Meale, Labour MP for Mansfield and one of the sponsors of the motion, said that sport was now a massive industry affecting millions of people, but arrangements for monitoring it were quite inadequate.

In recent years it has been left to individual MPs to raise such matters as crowd violence, the size of football transfers, or lack of investment as and when problems arise. "We think it is time the government and parliament started to look at it seriously," he said.

Butcher awaits verdict

By Roddy Forsyth

It was a day of rest for Terry Butcher yesterday, but not for staff at the Ross Hall private hospital on the south side of Glasgow, who had to spend much of their time tending off inquiries from the Press and Rangers supporters, anxious for information about the English international defender's chances of returning to football action.

The Rangers centre back fractured his left tibia in a tackle with the Aberdeen defender, Alex McLeish, during the Pittodrie team's 1-0 victory at Ibrox on Tuesday night.

Yesterday Butcher was, understandably, unavailable for comment, but though he will be examined again by a

consultant today, it looks

certain that he will not be able

to play before the end of

January and perhaps not for a

further month after that.

Harris lands Tottenham job

Alan Harris was last night confirmed as Tottenham Hotspur's first team coach. Terry Venables, with whom Harris worked at Crystal Palace, Queen's Park Rangers and, most recently, Barcelona, will begin his job on Monday.

Steve Walsh, of Leicester City, yesterday lost his appeal against one of the most severe suspensions ever imposed by the Football Association.

Moynihan seeking new views

Britain's sportsmen and women were yesterday invited to tell the Government how sport should be run in the 1990s. Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, is to send an open letter to governing bodies which he hopes will result in a massive grass-roots response by the end of March.

"We need to assess whether we have the right framework and policies for the next decade," he said. "The biggest growth in the finance of sport has come from private sponsorship. Now we must find out how much more money is needed and I want a response from everybody in sport, including the participants."

The Minister would not be drawn on whether his initiative might lead to more Government money for the Sports Council and sport in general. He will release the text of his letter later this week in time for the full day of debate on sport in the House of Commons - on November 26 - for seven years.

The Minister has secured a sponsor for the Government's new drug advisory scheme. The Sports Council are putting up £300,000 and the Minister has negotiated a three-year deal for the remainder of the £750,000 package necessary to run the scheme.

White speeds into four-frame lead

By Steve Acteson

Jimmy White needed only 113 minutes to move into a 6-2 lead over Eugene Hughes in the first session of their fourth round meeting in the Tennents United Kingdom snooker championship at Preston yesterday.

White, the world No. 2, opened with a salvo of high-speed breaks - 72, 34, 55, 50 and 65 - to go 4-0 ahead, and aimed such a vicious pot at a blue in the fourth frame that the coloured ball arced clear off the table and into the

audience where it was expertly

caught by an elderly woman.

Hughes, ranked 24th, temporarily stemmed the tide by winning the fifth frame, but runs of 36 and 31 put White 6-1 ahead before he left the final black hanging over a pocket in frame eight and conceded, 55-54 down, but still needing only three more frames in the evening session for a place in the last 16.

Steve Davis, the defending champion, was 5-3 ahead against Peter Francisco, and

Francisco's uncle, Silvino, led

Cliff Wilson 7-1.

Willie Thorne's perfect 147 break on Tuesday overshadowed a marvellous win by Dene O'Kane, the young New Zealander, who